The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE DUST OF A ROSE.

I turn the key in this idle hour
Of an ivory box, and looking, lo!
See only the dust—the dust of a flower;
The waters will ebb, the waters will flow,
And dreams will come and dreams will go,
Forever.

Ah, friend, if you and I should meet
Beneath the boughs of the bending lime,
And you in the same low voice repeat
The tender words of the old love-rhyme,
It could not bring back the same old time—
No, never.

When you laid this rose against my brow,
I was quite unused to the ways of men,
With my trusting heart; I am wiser now,
So I smile, remembering my heart-throbs then;
The dust of a rose cannot blossom again—
No never.

The brow that you praised has colder grown,
And hearts will change—I suppose they must;
A rose to be lasting must blossom in stone;
Ashes to ashes and dust to dust;
Dead are the rose—the love—and the trust—
Forever.

◆

OLD LETTERS.

I sit with letters on my knees
And in a weary task engage;
To try and learn, by degrees,
The correspondence of an age.

Of these epistles, some with tears,
And some with laughter overflow,
While others tell of hopes and fears,
And joys departed long ago.

This hurried scrawl from Cousin James,
In agitated mind composed,
The interesting fact proclaims,
That he has recently proposed.

These loving words, almost erased,
"I long, my boy, for your return,"
Were by a mother's fingers traced—
Ah me! how dim these candles burn!

In one pink envelope I find
A little dead forget-me-not,
Whose withered petals call to mind
An incident well nigh forgot.

For once a pretty blue-eyed maid
Selected it from her boquet,
And to the upper room we strayed,
And up the staircase wound our way.

I vowed to keep this faded weed—
At twenty-one such fools we are!
I'll burn the rubbish and proceed—
To light another choice cigar.

◆

CROQUET.

BY JOHN G. NICOLAY.

How I rue the day when I played croquet!
That game with the tape of wire,
With the fancy mauls, and the rolling balls,
Lost me my heart's desire.
I'm beat by a blonde, that festive Hal,
Called witching Jenny Lake,
Who wore more stripes on her balmoral
Than shone on the painted stake.

She played croquet with a winning way,
This damsel young and fair;
With a smile so cute, and a high-heeled boot,
And a rose in her floating hair;
Such trills of song, and such bursts of mirth,
All for my own sweet sake,
Till I thought a rainbow touched the earth
Where she stood by the painted stake.

I fell in love like a turtle-dove,
And cooed and wooed her well;
But I fell in hate at her croquet mate,
And called him a cheeky swell.
If he had not been, what did he mean
Such a liberty to take
As to steal a kiss, and insult the miss
Till she blushed like the painted stake.

Ah! the game's all up, and my bitter cup
Is filled by a frowning fate;
For at church to-day, so the papers say,
She married the man I hate.
For that beaming blonde in the balmoral,
For treacherous Jenny Lake,
With a heart of ire in a martyr-fire
I burn at the painted stake.

◆

Rather Facetious.

The Hartford Post perpetrated a practical joke of the first magnitude a few days ago. With a design evidently of forcing the season, the heat being on that day excessive, it published half a column of paragraphs, of which the following are samples: "If your feet or ears get frost bitten the thing to do is to put them at once into cold water and restore the circulation." "Notwithstanding its comfort, a hot fire in one's sleeping room is unhealthful." "It is said that fur mufflers worn about the throat are unhealthy. They should be guarded against in this weather." "Coke makes a warm fire, as well as a pleasant one to see. It can be had at the gas works." "How comfortable it is to sit down before one of those old fashioned roaring fires in an old fashioned wide mouth fire place." There were other paragraphs about the pleasures of sleigh riding, the delights of skating, and similar aggravating topics.

◆

Revenue Decision on Cigars.

A cigar maker recently asked of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the following question: In making my monthly returns as a cigar manufacturer, am I compelled to show my actual invoices of purchases of leaf tobacco at the request of the assistant assessor?" The Commissioner replied as follows: "In answer to your query, I have to say, that while you may not be compelled to show to the assistant assessor your actual invoices of purchases of leaf tobacco, you are required to enter in your manufacturer's book accurate accounts of the quantity of leaf tobacco purchased from time to time, either with or without invoices of the same, and this book must at all times be open to the inspection of your assistant assessor."

A HUNTER'S ADVENTURE.

It was near the foot of the Rocky Mountains, just after you cross the Great American Desert and enter upon that narrow belt of fertile land which lines the foot of the mountains. We had encamped as early as two o'clock in the day, in order to let our animals rest and feed; for we had been traveling hard all the week, and this was Saturday, and we intended remaining here until Monday.

The spot was wild, picturesque, and beautiful; and was upon a small tributary of the South Fork of Platte river. We pitched our tent in a bunch of stunted cedars, that served to keep off the burning rays of a June sun.

Having eaten my dinner of dried buffalo meat, smoked my pipe, and filled my knapsack with tobacco, matches, and some other necessaries that I always carried so as to be provided for in case of emergency, I threw my bullet pouch over my shoulder, buckled on my belt containing my trusty knife, and taking my rifle in hand, sauntered away alone, up the little stream, leaving my companions lounging and smoking under the trees.

I had walked perhaps three miles, when a beautiful herd of five antelopes sprang up from under a bank, where they had been drinking, and bounded away over the prairie toward the bluffs. I watched them until they disappeared behind a small rise, and then followed.

A walk of nearly two miles brought me to the top of the ridge; and crawling up on my hands and knees, I discovered them quietly feeding in the valley, at the edge of the wood, a distance of a mile away. Lying behind a huge rock, which here protrudes itself, I drew forth a piece of red flannel from my knapsack, and fastening it to my ramrod, I waived it over my head. The timid little animals were not long in discovering it; and after gazing a few moments, they started with the fleetness of the wind directly toward me.

Sticking the ramrod in the ground, I cocked my gun and quietly awaited their approach. They boldly advanced, the leader coming up within sixty yards, and turning half around to see if his companions were following, thus exposing his side to me. I fired, and had the satisfaction of seeing the animal fall, while his companions darted away and disappeared in the woods.

The sun was already sinking below the mountains, whose shadows threw a gloom over the prairie, and it must soon be dark. I was five miles from camp, weary and hungry from my long tramp; and, besides, I wished to go up the valley a little further in the morning. So I decided to remain where I was. I threw the deer across my shoulders, and walked to the foot of the hill, where a little stream trickled along in the grass, and some brush and a clump of trees afforded wood. Here I resolved to make my fire.

By the time I had finished my supper of delicious steak, and drank my fill from the little brook, and seated myself for a smoke it was fully dark; and the howling of the wolves in the distance, the gloomy shadow of the dark forest beyond the stream, the sighing of the wood—all conspired to make me feel gloomy and lonely.

The howling of the wolves began to grow more frequent and more distinct; and I began to feel a little uneasy as I smoked my meerschaum, and gazed into the fire, when I thought of the fresh meat that was near, knowing that it would draw them hither.

I was uneasy, although I had slept many times upon the prairie when the wolves were prowling around, and felt unconcerned; yet I had never seen such an immense number gather in so short a time, and I was fearful lest their hunger might tempt them to attack me. It is true I was in no immediate danger, as there was a clump of trees a short distance off, and by climbing one of these I could easily get out of their reach; but I disdained to climb a tree for them, and knew if they did that they would gather around and keep me up the tree all night at least.

Meanwhile the hungry beasts began to approach the camp fire, snuffling, howling, and sometimes fighting, and trotting around in a circle just outside the light. I grew more uneasy, and rose to my feet and grasped my rifle, as one more bold than the rest advanced within the fire light toward the dead antelope, snapping his teeth, his eyes gleaming like balls of fire. He retreated instantly into the gloom, but did not remain long before he returned; and this time I fired at him, more to frighten them than anything else; but I crippled him so severely that he could only drag himself out of the fire-light, where he was pounced upon by his hungry comrades and devoured.

I had but little fear of them as long as my fire kept bright; but soon it began to go down, and it was impossible for me to go after any wood, as I knew well enough they would attack me as soon as I stepped outside the light.

I began now to feel that my situation was no enviable one, and to wish that I had availed myself of the opportunity to get into the trees while these wolves were yet on the hill. But now it would be almost certain destruction for me to attempt to reach the trees, unless I could by some means frighten the savage brutes away, which I did not see much prospect of doing for they seemed to grow bolder, and the sound of my rifle would only scatter them for a moment, and then they would return and snap, and snort, and howl and fight, and trot around me in a circle, their eyes glaring upon me as if they could hardly restrain their appetite for my blood. I had never seen them in such numbers, never so bold as they were that night; and as my fire burned to a bed of coals, and the circle grew gradually smaller, I felt that sooner or later I must be devoured, unless some unforseen Provinence intervened. I had just emptied my rifle among them, and was reloading them as rapidly as possible, when a new actor appeared on the scene.

The wolves suddenly turned up their noses, and then, as with common consent, they darted away into the gloom, some of them passing very close to me in their attempts to escape; and a full grown panther sprang into the fire-light and, landing within ten feet of where I stood, he paused for a moment to gather himself for a spring upon me.

I had no time for thought or action. My gun was but half loaded; and I instinctively grasped my knife and drew it from the sheath, as with a low, vengeful horrid growl the the master sprang upon me. I darted quickly to one side, throwing up my left arm as I did so holding my knife in my right; and as he came down his left paw struck my shoulder, his claw sinking deep into the flesh, while he seized my arm between his teeth, almost crushing it.

My right hand being free, my knife instantly sank to the hilt in his side. We rolled together on the ground, and a desperate struggle for life ensued. I managed to keep my right arm free, and gave him several telling plunges with my knife; while the monster still retained his hold of my left arm, while his claws tore and rent my clothes and flesh in the most horrid manner. I felt my strength fast leaving me, while I struggled with the desperate energy of a man who feels that his life depends upon his own exertions.

As my own strength failed, however, I had the satisfaction of knowing that the strength of my antagonist was also failing. We had rolled over and over in our struggle until the bed of the stream received us, and here we wallowed in mud and water the latter being deep enough for drowning. Suddenly I felt his hold upon my arm beginning to relax, and rising with one, super-human effort, I plunged my knife to the hilt in his heart. He sprang to his feet with a savage growl, letting me go entirely; but the next moment he fell and quivered in the agonies of death. This was the last I knew; I sank senseless in the bed of the stream.

When I awoke all this was inky darkness, and the rain was pouring down in torrents. For a moment I was bewildered and did not know where I was or what had happened; but when I attempted to move, the acute pain in my arm and lacerated flesh brought to my mind the late terrible struggle. I was lying in the stream, and my clothes were completely saturated with water; and this, with the rain pouring down in my face, had revived me to a state of consciousness. I attempted to rise, but fell back weak and faint from loss of blood and the pain it gave me to move.

The wolves were once more howling around; and I could already hear them tearing the flesh from the bones from the dead antelope. The blood was still flowing from my arm, and I felt that my time had indeed come; and I mentally raised a prayer to heaven that it might come before I should be devoured alive by those horrid wolves.

Soon they finished their repast, leaving nothing but bones, and began to approach the spot where I lay. There were but a few of them, however, and these, having feasted upon the antelope, were not so ferocious as those of the night before, though still ferocious enough, I knew to devour me instantly. I endeavored to raise myself up once more as they came very near; seeing signs of life; they drew back a little and seemed to hesitate. I managed—though not without the most acute pain—to crawl a few feet and place my back against the bank of the stream, where it was four or five feet in perpendicular hight; and grasping my knife in my right hand, I thus awaited their approach determined to sell my life as dearly as possible.

They began circling around me, occasionally sitting down upon their haunches to watch me as a cat would watch a wounded mouse, walking along on the bank, directly over to me, and looking down, and snapping their teeth within a few inches of my heal, and I expected every moment they would leap off over me.

The sun had fully risen, when one more bold than the rest sprang upon the dead panther and commenced tearing out the flesh. I felt my blood curdle in my veins as I saw his horrid teeth setting into the dead animal, knowing how soon I was to undergo the same operation.

The time had come. One of the largest and most ferocious looking of the pack could stand it no longer; and growling and showing his chattering teeth in a horrid grin, he squatted with the intention of springing upon me. I made an attempt to raise my knife to defend myself, and I closed my eyes to meet my fate, when the sharp crack of a rifle rang out upon the morning air, and the savage brute rolled over in the agonies of death, while the rest took to their heels. I was saved!

It was one of my companions, John Gaver, who had arrived just in time to save me from a horrible death. He, too, had been out hunting the day before, and had camped a short distance below me. In his rough way he dressed my wounds and I was kindly cared for; but it was three weeks before I could walk. My arm healed, but I never fully recovered the use of it; and its scarred appearance will always remind me of that terrible encounter with the Rocky Mountain beasts.

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A Star Shower.

[Prof. Newton, of Yale, in Sherburne News.]

A party of six persons were on the watch for the shooting stars on the night of August 10, and in an hour and thirty-eight minutes counted two hundred and thirty-three. They were seen in all parts of the sky, but their directions were evidently parallel lines, since, as seen on the sky they appeared to diverge from a point in the northeast in the constellation Perseus. They moved very rapidly, hardly any of them being in sight longer than half a second. Behind them, however, was often a slight milky-white trail, lasting one, two, or three seconds.

These shooting stars have been seen every year for the last thirty five years, in numbers not very different from those counted this year, and they may be regarded as regular visitors, coming to us in the week August 7 to 13: they are most numerous about the morning of the 11th. The accepted theory respecting them is that they are small bodies which were originally connected with

A CERTAIN COMET,

which was visible to us about ten years ago. The comet was a loosely connected cloud of small bodies, and the sun and planets by their attraction have drawn off a portion into a long stream. Through this we pass about the 10th of August each year. The small bodies come into the air so rapidly as to burn up at a height of sixty miles. They are probably very small, perhaps not larger than hailstones.

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A COMMISSION has been sitting in Versailles to inquire into the steps to be taken in the cases of marriage celebrated under the Commune. It has been decided that while in principle they are not considered valid, they are nevertheless now to be registered anew as being legally consummated, and this registration is to have the effect of legitimizing the children.

The Uses of Flowers.

It is common to point to flowers as final answers to utilitarianism. J. R. Lowell has told us of those practical questions which would abolish the rose and be answered triumphantly by the cabbage. All very true; but may not one question whether the flowers were really meant to be as useless as we make them out? No doubt their use is very different from that of the cabbage. One can heartily respond to Leigh Hunt's claim for them—

"Uselessness divinest,
Of a use the finest."

but at the same time one may have a misgiving that we do not put them to the finest uses when we cut them for bouquets and adorn our rooms with them. The ancients made a religious use of flowers, as chaplets, altar decorations, and as symbols of particular gods and goddesses. Each flower preserved a divine myth. The tradition of their sancity passed to the Christian convents, and many of our exotics would never have reached us but for their assiduous cultivation within monastic walls. The rosary is the transfiguration of roses into prayers, and one of the noblest of Persian sacred books is the Gulistan or Rose Garden. Sheik Saadi walked with his friend in a beautiful garden. "It was the season of spring; the air was temperate, and the rose in full bloom. The vestments of the trees resembled the festive garments of the fortunate. It was mid-spring when the nightingales were chanting from the pulpits of the branches; the rose decked with pearly dew, like blushes on the cheek of a chiding mistress. You would have said that the knot of the Pleiades was suspended from the branch of the vine. Under the shade of its trees Zephyr had spread the variegated carpet. I saw in my friend's lap a collection of roses, odoriferous herbs and hyacinths, which he had intended to carry into town. I said, 'You are not ignorant that the flowers soon fadeth, and the enjoyment of the rose is of short continuance, and the sages have declared that the heart ought not to be set upon any thing that is transitory.' He asked, 'What course is there to be pursued?' I replied, 'I am able to form a book of roses whose spring the autumn blast cannot injure. What benefit from a basket of flowers? Carry a leaf from my garden.' Saadi's friend cast away his flowers. 'While the rose was yet in bloom the book entitled the Rose Garden was finished.'" From this book the dervishes get their hymns to-day, and the people say each sentence of it has seven meanings. Shall we say that while carrying floriculture so far we have not been able to transform our flowers yet into transcendent rosaries and rose gardens? I fear not.—Harper's Magazine.

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Scenes on Railway Cars.

Mr. Howells, in his genial half-story and half-essay, "Their Wedding Journey" in the September Atlantic, sketches as follows the every day scenes on the cars, which everybody will recognise:

"Yes, it is a very amusing world, if you do not refuse to be amused; and our friends were very willing to be entertained They delighted in the very thick-fingered old ladies who bought sweet apples of the boys come aboard with baskets, and who were so long in finding the right change that our travelers leaping in thought with the boys from the moving train, felt that they did so at the peril of their lives. Then they were interested in people who went out and found their friends waiting for them or else did not find them and wandered disconsolately up and down before the country stations, carpet bag in hand; in women who came aboard, and were awkwardly shaken hands with or sheepishly kissed by those who hastily got their seats for them and placed their bags or their babies in their laps, and turned for a nod at the door; in young ladies who were seen to places by young men (the latter seemed not to care if the train did go off with them), and then threw up their windows and talked with girl friends on the platform without till the train began to move, and at last turned with gleaming eyes and moist red lips, and panted hard in the excitement of thinking about it, and could not calm themselves to the dull level of the travel around them; in the conductor, coldly and inaccessibly vigilant as he went his rounds, reaching blindly for the tickets with one hand, while he bent his head from time to time and listened with a faint, sarcastic smile to the questions of passengers who supposed they were going to get some information out of him; in the train boy, who passed through on his many errands, with prize-candies, gum-drops, pop corn, papers and magazines, and distributed books and the police journals with a blind impartiality or a prodigious ignorance or a supernatural perception of character in those who received them."

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The Lord, the Lady and the Mysterious Telegram.

The Court Circular relates the following anecdote respecting a noble lady, who is "young, beautiful and good": During the Army Bill debate, her noble husband, who is as proud and fond of her as he should be, was just about to rise and deliver a violent attack upon something or somebody, when a telegram was put into his hands. He read it, turned pale, and quitted the house; called a cab, drove to the Charing-cross station, and went to Dover, and was no more heard of until the next day, when he returned to his own home, and to his first inquiry was told that the Countess was in her own room. He hastened to her and a terrific row ensued, the exact words of which no one knows but themselves. At last he burst out. Then what did you mean by your telegram? "Mean! what I said, of course. What are you talking about?" "Read it for yourself," replied the still unappeased husband. She did read, "I flee with Mr. —— to Dover straight, pray for me." For a moment she was startled but then burst into a hearty fit of laughter. "Most dreadful telegraph people. No wonder you are out of your mind. I telegraphed simply, "I tea with Mrs. —— in Dover street. Stay for me." His lordship was so savage at the laugh he had raised against himself that he was at first inclined to make a Parliamentary question of it, but listening to more judicious advice, refrained.

RURAL ECONOMY.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

Few persons, comparatively, in this latitude, preserve their sweet potatoes during the winter months even so far as to supply their own planting. In consequence they have difficulty sometimes in securing reliable seed, that which they buy in market failing to germinate. They soon become, too, unfit for use under ordinary treatment, and few farmers, we believe, have the benefit of this fine esculent through the winter months. There is really no reason for this, if a moderate degree of care be used in putting them away.

Supposing them to be not bruised or cut in handling, all else necessary is sufficient protection from moisture and cold. A short article in the Country Gentleman seems to cover the whole ground: "Dig just before heavy frosts" (we should say, if possible, before any frost,) "and having plenty of dry dirt," (which should be gathered and put away in August,) "and making a layer of it on the top of the ground, in a pen, house, or out of doors, lay the potatoes on it, letting the two touch, and another layer of dirt and then one of potatoes, &c. An obtuse cone shape is best. Layers of dirt to be one or two inches thick. After disposing of all your potatoes in this way, cover them with the same dry dirt, then cover with dry straw, fodder or something of the kind, and protect it from the rain by boards. The principal point is in having the dirt dry, and in keeping it so."

MANURE FOR MARKET GARDENING.

P. T. Quinn, in his new book, "Money in the Garden," says: "The question for the gardener is, How much manure can I use with increased profit? And if he is alive to his own interest he will soon discover that the quantity than can be so applied to an acre is large. Of the bulky manures, that from stables where the horses are fed on grain and hay is of most value. This quality of manure, almost free from straw, we pay at Newark, N, J., at an average of one dollar and thirty-eight cents for a two-horse load. This is hauled and thrown in heaps, sometimes composted with tanners' refuse and woods earth, turning it over two or three times before applying it. Market gardeners will use from fifty to seventy-five loads of this manure to an acre, besides a top-dressing of five or six hundred pounds of a special fertilizer.

TRAPS FOR INSECTS.

Wide-mouthed bottles or jars, half filled with thin molasses or very sweet water and suspended about trees and vines, are found by horticulturists to be the most successful traps to catch butterflies, moths, millers, and beetles of every kind that are found destructive in the garden and orchard, "The worms on grape vines, tobacco, tomatoes, Irish potatoes," says a writer in the New York Observer, "all spring from eggs deposited by butterflies which can readily be entrapped in this way. Several gentlemen who reside in the valley of the Hudson river have trapped more than a bushel each, consisting of almost an endless variety of moths, millers, beetles, bugs and flies.

TWO PLOUGHINGS BEFORE SEEDING WHEAT.

As the grass crop is to us in this section more important than the wheat crop, there can be no question, that a ploughing as soon as possible after oats is off, and a second one immediately preceding wheat sowing, is very favorable to the successful germination and rooting of the grasses. The soil is made mellow and pulverized by the double ploughing; it is created,—more points for absorption of atmospheric gases are presented—and because, when seeded down to grass, it remains so, often for many years, it is important, that when the opportunity for offers thorough ploughing and stirring, these operations should be fully performed.

We believe, if a portion of the subsoil, which has never yet seen daylight, is also brought to the surface, and incorporated with the top soil, it will often result in new and valuable combinations; and the increased depth will, so far as it goes, tend to prevent damage from drought, to which we are more or less liable to every season.—Chautauqua Farmer.

MARKETING GRAIN.

We have occasionally inquiries as to the propriety of disposing of grain as soon as ready for market, or of holding for a rise later in in the season. We cannot with propriety advise in a matter on which so many men have widely different ideas, yet there are some circumstances in which the farmer may find himself in doubt as to which course should be followed and should go to market without loss of time when other parties have an interest in his crop. If the merchant has been promised a part of the proceeds, it is only strict honesty to fulfill the promise at the earliest day. Second. It is never wise for a farmer to borrow money rather than sell his crop. He will afterwards keenly regret this course. The anxiety of the speculator will consume him, and even should he succeed in gaining an advance, the cost of interest will doubtless eat it up. If a farmer has money in hand and grain in his barn, he is independent of contingencies, and can do as he pleases; but for all others, we think that the sooner they go to market the better.—Hearth and Home.

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THE Norristown (New Jersey) Herald says: "A most singular instance of the care of the partridge for her young occurred a day or two since on the farm of Samuel K. Stout, of Plymouth township, who witnessed the circumstance and vouches for its accuracy. He was cutting grass with the machine and came on a hen partridge, seated upon her nest, which did not stir till almost touched by the cutter. There were seventeen eggs in the nest, and upon Mr. Stout returning to the spot an hour after, twelve of them were missing. Surprised at the circumstance, Mr. Stout and a companion retired a little distance and watched the parent bird take the eggs, one by one, in her claws and fly to some distance with them. In this manner she removed them two fields off, having to cross two five-rail fences at every journey, and breaking but two of the seventeen."

VARIETIES.

"SILKS" are described by Judy as an excellent cure for "Sulks."

TRAVELERS complain that Paris was never so expensive as now.

A NEW style of ear-ring is in the shape a padlock, having the nails represented by large diamonds.

FOR next season, it is said, that bonnets are to have all their trimmings on the back, instead of in front, as formerly.

THE buzz of a bumblebee saved an Illinois man's property. It awakened him in time to save his shop and house, which had caught fire accidentally.

POOR harvests are anticipated in Ireland this season, on account of the continuous wet weather. In some localities the potato disease has made its appearance.

A HEAVY frost on Mount Washington on Monday morning covered the telegraph wire to the size of a man's arm, and broke them twice near the summit.

THE Chaplain of the Iowa State Prison was asked by a friend how his parishioners were. "All under conviction," was the reply.

ON one of the late terribly hot days, a little boy of three years and a half, who was perspiring very freely, ran to his mother saying: "O mamma, I's leaking all over."

AN affectionate young woman of Montgomery, Ala., on being told that her lover had been suddenly killed, cried: "Oh, that splendid gold watch of his! Give me something to remember him by."

MISS JOSEPHINE WEINLICH is the leader of the Vienna female orchestra of twenty-six young ladies, which appears for the first time in America, at New York on the 11th prox.

A BAREHEADED, barefooted little boy astonished a worshipping congregation in a Massachusetts town on a recent Sunday by rushing into church and exclaiming, "Where's my papa? The pigs are out?"

AT excavations lately made in Rome to complete the edifice for the Chamber of Deputies, a colossal torso in white marble was found, representing Hercules with a lion's skin over his shoulder.

FOUR belles at Lake Mahopac went into training for a boat race, the prizes being diamond badges. The race was rowed amid tremendous excitement, and the victors were carried in triumph from their boat to the hotel.

MRS. MARGARET ATHERTON, of Springfield, Mass., has brought suit against sundry saloon keepers and owners of the buildings in which saloons are kept, for damages, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen thousand dollars, by the sale of liquor to her husband. Other suits are contemplated.

CHICAGO storekeepers have recently been afflicted with a well-dressed, respectable-looking "customer," who was suffering from a terribly bad cold, and flourished a large handkerchief about extensively After his departure, it was invariably found that he had swept away in his handkerchief much more than he had paid for

EARLY Monday morning, near Chiola station, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, while a train was running at a rapid rate, an axle broke under a Pullman car, and almost in an instant the entire running gear was stripped from under it and the car body dragged for a long distance. No one was hurt, although the car was full of sleeping passengers The track was torn up for a considerable distance.

AN aged woman in North Adams, Massachusetts, relates that many years ago, while attending a social dance, a young mechanic asked her hand for one of the dances. She indignantly refused, feeling very much mortified that he should make such an offer. Years have passed, and she has filled an honorable but humble position in life, while the young man whom she then scorned has been Governor of Massachusetts.

A NORTH CAROLINA correspondent says: "Our grashoppers are a singular race. Myriads have collected on the road near the Fox place. They first ate the grass clean, then the leaves from the elecampane and Canada thistles, and at last they went over the wall, and the foolish things, not knowing enough to journey on to the green grass in sight, attacked an apple tree nine feet high, taking every leaf; and now and they are eating the bark from the branches,"

THE first thing a young man learns when he begins to "clerk it" in a store is to inquire, "Anything else? and it is generally the last thing he forgets. There is a story of a defunct dry goods clerk who, after the funeral services were over and the undertaker had put the final screw in the lid of his coffin, preparatory to interment, was heard to say in faint and muffled tones "Anything else?" A most remarkable illustration of ruling passion strong in death.

A MAINE paper relates a little romance which is probably not founded on fact, but is pleasant reading nevertheless. It is to the effect that a New York millionaire, who is spending the summer with his wife and daughter at one of the Dirigo State's most noted watering places, was called away on business last week, and before going gave his daughter some $300 as pin money. This did the daughter promptly send to her lover in New York, with a request that he should present himself forthwith. Thus advised, so he acted, and on arriving he and his true love hied away to a clergyman and were made one And now they await the paternal blessing.

IT is a well known fact that an oysterman can tell the age of bivalves to a nicety This is not done, however, by looking them in the mouth, but simply by counting the successive layers or plates overlapping each other, of which an oyster shell is composed. These are technically termed "shoots," and each of them marks a year's growth. Up to the time of the maturity of the oyster these shoots are regular and successive, but after that time they become irregular, and are piled one over the other so that the shell becomes more and more thickened and bulky. Judging from the size and thickness which some shells attain, the mollusk is capable of attaining a patriarchal longevity, and an oyster with fifty or even three-score years upon its back may by chance be met with. They are in perfection when from five to seven years old.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 26, 1871.

What about the marble tile for City-Hall, who got the contract, and in whose name is it delivered? The Pittsburgh Marble dealer who did not get the opportunity of bidding would like to know something about it.

Stanton, the Radical candidate for Auditor General is a paper Colonel. **M'Candless**, the Democratic candidate, won the title of General by devotion to his country and bravery on the battle field.

The Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* designates the speech of the Hon. **Carl Schurz** as "the crazy onslaugh of **Schurz** on the administration." The administration had better let that crazy man alone.

We have looked in vain to see what **Geary**'s toothpick, the *State Journal*, has to say in regard to the $363,523 85 steal, but it has failed to open its mouth. Has **Errett** issued another circular begging the loyal Radical papers not to allude to it? It looks very much that way.

Why don't the *Commercial*, which has so persistently defended Radical defaulting Revenue collectors, come to the aid of its Harrisburg friends? It could place their accounts under the head of "unadjusted," and this would be better than remaining neutral.

Let it be remembered that Hon. **Carl Schurz** denounces the three great measures of the Radical party. He pronounced disfranchisement as opposed to free institutions, characterized the bayonet bill as dangerous, and the President's San Domingo policy as unconstitutional.

It is stated that our distinguished fellow citizen, **Felix R. Brunot**, Esq., declines the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Evidently he is afraid of injuring his high reputation by being too closely connected with the corrupt administration of General **Grant**.

The defalcation at Harrisburg amounts to some thirteen thousand dollars more than the three hundred and fifty thousand dollars already squandered above the original estimate placed upon the erection of our new City Hall. The Hall will eclipse it however, by several hundred thousand by the time it is occupied. Mark that.

The clerks in the New York Custom House have been notified to "slap up" their assessments for political purposes. The *Post* of that city, a Republican paper, denounces the movement and says, "in one instance a clerk who receives thirty dollars a week is called upon to contribute just that amount towards the general fund."

Jos. McClure, Deputy Attorney General, to whom is mostly due the credit of exposing the Harrisburg thievery has been urged by the Attorney General, at the instance of Governor **Geary**, to hand in his resignation. But Mr. **McClure** has positively refused to resign, feeling that he has only done his duty in giving to the people the knowledge of these gross frauds.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* better known as "**Geary**'s tooth-pick" comes to the rescue of **Geary, Evans & Co.**, and styles the theft of $363,523 85 of the money belonging to the State as "a tempest in a teapot." It also has the impudence to say that "the Governor appointed Mr. **George A. Evans** who undertook the herculean task with zeal and ability." It must have been a "herculean task" for one man to pocket such an immense sum, but some people believe that other Radical politicians gave him some assistance.

The home organ of the bullet-riddled **Geary**, which a day or two ago termed the stealing of three hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars "a tempest in a tea-pot" has changed its tune and now says: "In the meantime, as the case, now stands, the Republican party is in no way responsible for it." Of course not—but then it must not forget that every one connected with the steal is a Radical. Let **Geary** be put on the stand and tell how much of the "unadjusted" was expended to re-elect him Governor. Then let **Russell Errett** and other Radical leaders tell what they know about it. "The Republican party in no way responsible." That will do to tell the marines.

The *Dispatch* asks the following question, which Gov. **Geary** must consider impertinent coming from a Republican paper.

> Did John W. Geary know that this man was retaining these enormous sums? Could he fail to know it? Endorsing the checks to this man, did he acquaint the Treasurer or Auditor with the fact that he had them? Or did he know the use to which he put them, and knowing, consent? If so, he partakes of the criminalty of Evans. In such a case, he stands on a par with him in the great guilt of swindling the State, and for this should be tried along with Evans. We hope the State officers—Mackey and Hartranft—will not mince this affair. It will do the Republican pary injury if they do. We are persuaded they will not. Evans should be compelled to pay up in full, and then be allowed so much as he is really entitled to. If he does not pay he ought to be criminally prosecuted at once, and the Governor with him, so soon as the latter is impeached.

The *Commercial* should not lose its temper. All men, women, and newspapers, when they get angry are liable to say things that they are afterwards sorry for. The *Commercial* says that because the City Hall cost such a very large sum —twice as much as the people were told it would cost, that *therefore*, the people cannot have a park at all. There's reasoning for you. Now it is only necessary to try the *Commercial* by its own record, to show how thin a subterfage this is. When the City Hall Ring, to which the *Commercial* is so tenderly attached, wished to superadd to that mansion of folly and a Park for the Equestrian Order—a Park seven miles from the first ward of the city—a park which could only or chiefly be reached and enjoyed by those who owned carriages—a park which would have cost in the preliminary purchase of land *ten times* as much as the one proposed, is likely to cost, the *Commercial* shouted loud and high for that preposterous scheme. The fact that the City Hall was then in progress, did not alarm the *Commercial*. And surely that wise paper cannot blame us because we go in for a *cheap* park, even if there is to be a costly City Hall. The chagrin of the *Commercial* at the exposure of the City Hall business plainly shows this, that it wants no park unless the City Hall Ring can engineer it.

We may as well state here that aside from all other advantages of the new park project, it does not propose (as was intended in the project voted down) to make the city corporation a speculator in real estate, forcing or cajoling property holders to sell their lands cheaply, that the Ring *in the name of the City*, might subdivide the said lands and sell them at a profit. In the case now before the people only so much will be taken as will be needed for park purposes. The rest of the surrounding property well be the owners, to be used for their own profit. The *Commercial* understands all this, and it knows too, that such an opportunity as the present to have a cheap and popular park can never occur again in the history of this city. How weak is the heart of the *Commercial* that it will oppose the scheme not because it is bad or foolish, but simply because the City Hall Ring which has proved itself unfit to manage a great public enterprise is not to have charge of the new Park.

Hon. William Larimer sends us a marked paper containing a letter from the Hon. **Cassius M. Clay**, to the aforesaid **Larimer**, on the novel subject of the Presidency, in which he states to his satisfaction doubtless that there are several things which ought to be done in this country. Among others he enumerates.

> The rewards and honors of each profession belong to that profession only. There is no more reason for rewarding the patriotic services of a great general with the Presidency, or any other civil officer, than there is for rewarding a great preacher, Doctor or astronomer. The whole idea is a relic of the barbarous ages, and a blind devotion to brute force, unworthy of our times. Let the "military ring" retire into the sphere where they can be useful; and let statesman undertake to do the statesmanship of the Republic.

This disposes of **Grant** and makes the way easy for his favorite **Horace Greeley**. He considers him the pink of perfection and just the man to win in 72, and winds up with the following sky rocket:

> The American people owe him a debt of gratitude which can never be paid. If he shall be nominated as the candidate of the Republican party for President in 1872, he will be triumphantly elected. The North will secure her highest interests, and the States will be content. We shall "have peace."

As the debt of gratitude can never be paid in full, we presume the Presidency will be simply an installment on account. **Cassius** will certainly be Secretary of State, and **Larimer** Secretary of the Treasury. He is an adept in the system of financiering practiced by **Boutwell**, and various other things known to the present administration.

Speaker Blaine found it convenient to have a seranade at Saratoga, a few evenings since, to which, of course, he made a profound bow, and likewise seized the opportunity to make a campaign speech. He warned the American people to beware of the Democracy, that it was a living and formidable foe, that it would endeavor to carry the elections by money in the North and terrorism in the South. Goodness gracious, can this be so? The latest accounts set down the Democratic party as played out, dead and buried. Mr. **Blaine** must be mistaken in the name. He must mean the Republican party, which has had its hand in the public chest for the past eleven years, which has been carrying elections by money and the bayonet, and proposes by government patronage and the Ku Klux law to renew the lease for some years to come.

The Radical office holders throughout the State are politely requested to "slap up" their little assessments for election purposes. The circular is signed "Gen. H. H. **Bingham**, T. R. S. C. C., Philadelphia, approved by **Russell Errett**, Chairman," and franked by **Charles O'Neill**, M. C., notwithstanding the latter's term of Congressman having expired, he has no right to frank. One officer who received one of these circulars with a request to forward ten dollars, (we suppress his name) says "**Errett** and his committee may go to the bad place—the party's gone up and he won't get any more money from me." **Errett** should draw on **Evans** for another installments. It is too bad to tax poor clerks with small salaries.

ABOUT DILWORTH.

When, the other day, in the regular routine of our editorial duties, we "writ" [as **Steel** would say] a little piece, not over thirty lines in length, concerning the indomitable **Dilworth**, little did we foresee the consequences of that innocen and by no means remarkable "piece." It was neither profound, nor funny, nor very argumentative; it was a little inquisitive, but it was not nearly so good an article as we can write when we try our best. And yet those thirty lines have raised the very d——l himself, amongst **Dilworth** and the *Gazette*, as it would seem, by a most tremendous reply which appears in that paper, which is intended to upset our apple cart and put our light clean out.

The *Gazette* does not wait for the usual amenities and formalities of the prize ring, by disowning malice, and shaking hands. But it leaps clean over inside of the ropes, and incontinently strikes out thus:

> We are authorized to state that the article from which the above is taken is a tissue of **LIES**, from beginning to end, and the man who was base enough to write it knows it.

Of course there is no withstanding such logic as this, and we must ask the champion to hold on till we explain. We said in our unfortunate thirty lines that:

1. **Dilworth** "is opposed to the drinking and selling of liquor of all descriptions, whether whisky or beer."

Now of course, if we wrote nothing but "lies," the reverse of this must be true, and **Dilworth** *is in favor* of "selling and drinking liquor of all descriptions." As the *Gazette* must know all about the matter, we have been mistaken all the time. But we *did* think that the Good Templars and the total abstinence men, who looked upon **Dilworth** as the maimed soldier of their cause, and on the Young Christians, to whom **Dilworth** is as dear as the apples of their prying eyes—we did think that *they* were not deceived in **Dilworth**. We *did* think that his intemperate devotion to the abstinent and restructive moralists was as plain as the way to City Hall. But then our opinion is a fallacy and the Young Christians are all as much mistaken as if—as if—well as if they had "burned their shirts."

2. We also said "we believe that he [**Dilworth**] thinks he is acting on principle."

"Thinks," mind you. We were very cautious. We said that **Joseph** *thought* he was "acting on principle." We were circumspect for once. But behold! the *Gazette* says that is another of the "tissue." The world is notified, also the Germans and the Young Christians, that Mr. **Dilworth** does not think he is acting on principle. We of course have to "take water" on this—to wash down our "humble pie."

3. "He is, in the strictest sense of the word a fanatical and Radical temperance man."

This remark seems to have exasperated the *Gazette* more than any other, and it contradicts this statement especially, by saying that he is "opposite" to these qualities so we must conclude, on the *Gazette's* solemn assurance, that **Dilworth** is a "fanatical and Radical *anti* temperance man." What do Mr. **Cree** and Mr. **Jennings** think of this for a change! Of course he has become thus "opposite" to what he was to please the "Germans." Now do the *Germans* refuse to vote for any candidate who is not an intemperate man? Is this so?

There are other lies" in this "tissue," but this will do for the present. it will be seen that we got a good many "lies" into a brief space that time.

But in order to further pacify the "Germans," who, we learn for the first time, are in a bad humor with their Radical leaders, they are paternally assured by the *Gazette* that because "they are fond of a glass of beer," they shall have it with Mr. **Dilworth**'s free consent. The general public are also to be protected by **Dilworth** and the *Gazette* and furnished with places where "*good and pure drinks*" can be had: moreover, every man is to "TAKE A DRINK OF BRANDY OR WHISKY OR BEER IF HE NEEDS OR THINKS HE NEEDS IT." And this, too, with the lordly consent of Mr. **Dilworth**. What more can **Johnny Robinson** and his festive companions desire than to have places provided where they can get good liquor, whenever they need it or feel that they "*need*" it? They are to be judges as to when they need it. Neither Mr. **Dilworth** nor the *Gazette* will undertake to prescribe *when* nor how often any man "needs" a drink, and he may take it at his own sweet will—straight or mixed—whisky *or* beer,—brandy *or* ale. Who can say that this is not a free country *now*?

But what a sudden change this article of the *Gazette's* has worked! The transformation of **Dilworth** is as sudden and complete as the wand of **Prospero** or the "powder" of **Blitz** ever effected. **Dilworth**, till now the head and front of the abstinence movement, is a "fanatical" intemperate, and the Germans shall have beer to sell, and drink, and keep as much as ever they choose! Hurrah!

AND NOW FOR M'GUNNIGLE.

Not only were we and all the rest of mankind, deceived as to the views, practices and purposes of **Dilworth**, but we were equally mistaken about **M'Gunnigle** also. While we were under the impression that **Dilworth** was a straitlaced and militant advocate of the total abstinence doctrine, we thought that **M'Gunnigle** was "on the contrary quite the rewarse." As **Sam Weller** would say. But the *Gazette* has now shown that there is no difference **Dilworth** and **M'Gunnigle**, and never was at any time. Here is the position **M'Gunnigle** is to occupy. We copy from the **Dilworth** article in the *Gazette*:

> What we have said in reference to Mr. Dilworth and his intentions, applies with equal truth and force to our other candidate, Mr. M'Gunnigle, who is fully alive to the necessary of a faithful enforcement of the laws, and who will act justly and impartially towards all.

A TEMPERANCE CASE.

The Republican papers are urging the temperance party of Pennsylvania to adopt the Ohio law, in reference to liquor selling, which gives to the wife an action of damages for liquor sold to her husband; to the husband damages for liquor sold to the wife; to children damages for liquor sold to their parents, and to parents for liquor sold to their children. Judgments in these cases are a lien, not only against the property of the vendor, but upon the premises where the liquor is sold, no matter by whom owned, instead of forming a new party which is only calculated to cripple and defeat the Republican party this fall. We believe all the temperance men of this State ask, is, that the party which has had unrestricted power for so many years in this State, shall be honest and sincere. They claim that immediately before elections, great promises are made only to be broken after the party has been placed again in power. They have grown weary of this and without attaching themselves to the Democratic organization, or relinquishing their Republicanism they have determined to teach those who have persistently deceived them, that they shall do so no longer. They therefore have selected a State ticket, for Auditor and Surveyor General, both of whom are Republicans, and will also run separate County tickets in many parts of the State. Where distinct nominations are not found necessary or practicable, the organization will throw its influence for such men only, on either ticket, as rep resent their views. The Temperance men of the Republican party have shown more courage this year than formerly, and their bold front has caused great shaking among the ring managers of politics, who counted upon an easy surrender, whenever they cried, "Won't do to give way this year; everything depends upon Pennsylvania this fall, every vote for the Temperance candidate is a vote against **Grant**. Don't look at our stealing, look at New York; pay attention to what **Russell Errett** says and never mind your nonsense. The Republican party will do you justice; it always was in favor of passing stringent liquor laws but never enforcing them. Once more to the breach," and all that. Perhaps they will succeed in fooling them another year, but up to this period there is much unhappiness in the camp.

THE GAZETTE GOES BACK ON GRANT.

The *Gazette*, in announcing the speech of Hon. **Carl Schurz**, last week, prefaced it with the following startling head lines, "**Schurz** relieves himself of bile, He arraigns the President. Will **Grant** survive?" The next day, in a spirit of spitefulness, it asks the Missouri Senator to explain his connection with the Communists, and accused him of being a member of the International Society. The able Senator, in his Chicago deliverance, made a few kind remarks about **Grant**, as follows:

> President Grant has placed his cousins and brothers-in-law by the dozen at the public crib, and the whole chorus of flatterers exclaim: "A trifler who will find fault with him for that." He who feels the indecency of such acts and expresses his feelings, is simply denounced as a traitor whose heart must be full of black designs. O! ho! these are no trifles. cousins and brothers-in-law of the President may as officers, be no worse than others, but when he puts them to the public crib, the chief of the State teaches his subordinates by his example, which is everywhere visible in his opinion a public officer may be used for a selfish end, make out of it what can be made, and who will wonder when those subordinates also make out of their offices all that can be made. When the chief of the State takes presents, and then puts the donors into high office and dignities, those men so appointed may be very worthy, and the presents may have had nothing to do with the appointments, but the chief of State has shown his subordinates that in his opinion an officer may take presents and then grant his favors to the donors in an official way, and will then wonder when the subordinates, following the high example, also take presents and give their official favors to the donors.

We could not find fault with our neighbor's indignation and considering its position in the Republican party thought it entirely justifide. But something has come over the spirit of its dream, which excites our suspicion that all is not well with it in regard to **Grant**, for in its Saturday's issue in a leading editorial we find the following significant endorsement of **Schurz**:

> We hope Mr. Carl Shurtz will speak again. His words are always wise and fair, and we are proud of him as an independent and courageous Republican.

If his "words are wise and fair" as the *Gazette* avers, what else can **Grant** think than that his organ in the banner county has "gone back on him?"

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* says: "Nearly all the United States troops sent out from this city to terrify and intimidate voters at the late election have returned to camp, ready for the next campaign."

SAYS HE IS NOT A DEFAULTER.

As **The Post** can always afford to deal fairly with all parties, we print the following letter in full:

> **Franklin, Pa., Aug., 16, 1871,**
> **20th District.**
>
> **Editor Post:** *Dear Sir:* I am informed that my name has appeared in your columns as one of the "defaulting" Collectors of Internal Revenue in this State. A sufficient answer to this charge would be the recent *corrected* report published in most of the newspapers in which my name does not appear; thus showing conclusively that the first report was an error. The truth is, that after the final adjustment of my accounts, a considerable balance will be due me in cash, which I expect to receive in due time.
>
> It seems pretty hard to be reported as a "defaulter" to the Government when several thousand dollars are due me for cash paid out of my private funds to conduct the affairs of my office, and for salary and commissions. I owe it to my friends that this statement should be as public as the charge.
>
> Yours respectfully,
> P. McGough,
> Late Collector 20th District, Pa.

It is true that the name of the late Collector appears in the list of defaulters; or, as our neighbor, the *Commercial* mildly terms their accounts the "unadjusted." We copied the list of names together with the amounts due from the report of Secretary **Boutwell** and not having seen any "corrected report" from that official, or kept the accounts ourselves, we must refer Mr. **M'Gough** to the Secretary for that which he claims is due him.

THE EVANS DEFALCATION.

There is a child-like blandness about our Radical cotemporaries over the **Evans** defalcation of $363,523.85. The "oldest," apparently, has not heard of it yet, and evidently don't intend to hear of it.

Among all the recent developments this is the most astounding, and shows a recklessness in affairs at Harrisburg, that is anything else than assuring to the people. If a defalcation of nearly half a million of dollars has been hidden away quietly for nearly three years, what other irregularities does it not suggest?

The evidence that we have already presented to our readers, places the defalcation beyond question, and now comes up the question, "To what purpose was a large portion of these funds devoted?" It is gravely hinted that a moiety of it was expended in conducting late Radical campaigns. Upon this point of the case we await further developments.

ONLY $363,523.85.

Why don't the Attorney General, usually so prompt in such matters, procecute Dr. **Evans** the special agent for Pennsylvania to collect her war claims againt the General Government, for embezzlement. He retains and refuses to pay $363,823.85. Nobody believes he has all this money, but who are the parties with whom he has divided. Let us have their names. What necessity was there for this agency at all events. The accounts could have been settled without paying ten per cent on nearly three millions. Gov. **Geary** it is claimed had great influence in Washington, why did he not use it in the interests of the State? Why did not **Simon Cameron** United States Senator, see that his native State was not robbed in this scandalous manner?

HOW VERY THIN.

Yesterday morning, the *Dispatch* published th e following list of "Democratic contractors" on City Hall:

Mackin & Co.	$240,000
Anderson & Freyvogle	50,000
Weldon & Kelly	10,000
Ihmsen & Cunningham	1,000
Burke & Barnes	3,000
P. Bradley	2,400
	$296,400

We immediately dispatched a reporter to enquire into this business. He first visited **Weldon & Kelly**, and inquired:

Reporter.—Are you contractors with City Hall Commission to the extent of ten thousand dollars.?

Mr. Weldon (laughing).—No. We put in a bid for some plumbing, for eight hundred and some odd dollars. It was accepted out of some fifteen or twenty bids, and we are going to lose about one and fifty dollars on the contract.

Our reporter then hastened to the Custom House and interviewed Mr. **Steel** as follows:

Reporter—Mr. Steel, is there any such a firm as Mackin and Co., contractors for City Hall? Mr. Steel—(after long delibation) I think not. No there ain't I don't know what I might of writ; but that ain't the firm. No, sir, that ain't the firm.

Reporter—Are Anderson and Freyvogal contractors.

Mr. Steel—I don't know—really I don't know.

Reporter—Are they down on your books as contractors.

Mr. Steel—No, sir. They are connected in some way with Schultz.

Reporter—But are they contractors.

Mr. Steel—Not that I know of. I don't think they are.

Reporter—Did you ever pay them a cent of money?

Mr. Steel—*No Sir!*

Reporter—Are Ihmsen & Cunningham contractors?

Mr. Steel—No sir, they are not.

Reporter—Are you sure?

Mr. Steel—Yes, sir, *I am sure. They are not.*

Reporter—Did you have a contract with Burke & Barnes?

Mr. Steel—Well, I don't know. We bought safes of them. They are the only safe manufacturers in the city.

Reporter—But did you have a contract?

Mr. Steel—Really I dont know. We might and we mighten't.

Reporter—Which is your best recollection; "might" or "mightn't?"

Mr. Steel—Well, "mightn't!"

Reporter—Well, how about P. Bradley? What did he contract for?

Mr. Steel—Don't know. Never heard of him before.

Reporter—Did you ever draw a warrant in his favor?

Mr. Steel—No, sir

Reporter—Are you sure of it?

Mr. Steel—Yes; here is my check book, I don't find his name in it.

This ended the interview. We give it as a complete answer to the *Dispatch*. We hope that it will hunt up the "heavy contractors," "*nearly all of whom* are Democrats." The Ring organ ought to help its weak brother in the search.

An election takes place in West Vi ginia on the 24th instant, when a vote w be had on the question of calling a conve tion to amend the constitution. Like son other Radical constitutions, that of We Virginia has its iniquities; but we observ that while the Radicals are a unit again the convention, there is some disco among the Conservatives. Three Conserv tive papers in the State are opposed to t call, and the Hon. **Wm. Brown**, of Pre ton, an old Democrat, has taken the stun on the same side. There is no complai of irregularity in the call, and the Conse vative objection is mainly to the expens of a convention. The Radicals affect believe that the object of the Conservativ is to proscribe them, which would seem t be only judging others by themselves.

The lively manner of the canvass b tween Radicals for United States Senat in Iowa, is illustrated by the followi paragraph from a letter in the Dubuq *Times*, dated at Charles City: "Senat **Harlan**, in company with E. C. **Davi** Special Agent of the Postoffice Depar ment, arrived here to-day from the Eas They leave this evening for Osage. Pos office inspection is a 'pressing need' ju now, you know. **Harlan** has been fo days in Clayton and Fayette counties, tr ing to weaken **Allison**'s forces, but h has signally failed. He means now carry the war into Mitchell county. Th north is solid for **Allison**, and **Harla** **Melendy** and **David** will see it so. The have already seen the 'handwriting on th wall.' Weather cloudy; occasional show ers."

The New Orleans *Times* of Sunday has the following in regard to the war no raging between the Republican factions i Louisiana. It says: "And **Casey** wa there after all. He came at the elevent hour, just in time to take his seat in th convention, and left next morning wit dispatches for the President at Lon Branch. Hearing this, the **Warmot** party immediately despatched an envo on a similar mission. And now the rac is up. Both champions are thunderin away with railroad speed toward old Ne Jersey's sea-washed shore, with **Case** two trains ahead, and the hind chap tele graphing wildly, and praying for an acci dent, or that his rival's train will mis connection. The race is interesting a well as inspiring. Its result we sha learn in a few days."

I supported General **Grant** solely t finish up reconstruction by the ratifica tion of the fifteenth amendment. This done, I was done with him. Nearly my whole active life has been devoted to establishing the anti-slavery principles now engrafted upon the Constitution. The victory being won, I have no taste for scouring the field to rifle the slain. The slavery controversy is ended, and the Republicans will find that they cannot construc a Presidential platform out of debris of a demolished rebellion, nor elevate the negroes into undue prominence on the points of Federal bayonets.—H. B. **Stanton**.

Never before in the history of the United States was there an Administration so utterly shameless as that of Gen. **Grant**. Never before were the public conscience and the public sense of decency so ignominiously insulted. Never before had we a President so indifferent to right and wrong that he could appoint a convicted bribe taker to high office under his Administration, and not only keep him in power after his true character had been revealed, but promote him to other places of distinction where he could gain still greater riches by similar acts of venality and fraud.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Direct Federal Tax imposed upon our tax-ridden people for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, was *Three Hundred and Twenty-Three Million Three Hundred Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty Four Dollars!*—a million and a large fraction for every day in the year, Sundays included. This is what the *Tribune* calls a good showing. It shows the old story of bleeding the people to the utmost, with very poor returns. Adding other Federal exactions, the tax last year was at least $400,000,000.—*N. Y. Express.*

City Hall Nursery.

Little Jack Horner sat on Custom House corner,
  Eating some City Hall pie,
He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum,
  And said, "How's new City Hall for high?"

The man in the moon came down too soon,
  To see City Hall completed;
He closed one eye as he counted the cost
  Saying, "Haven't the people been cheated?"

High diddle diddle, the City Hall fiddle,
  Is playing a dear old tune,
The Ring's in a fix, the *Dispatch* in a mix,
  The *Gazette* has jumped over the moon.
  "How's that for high?"

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FARM.

A Hint for the People—Poor Three Years Ago, and Now Three Hundred Thousand Dollars in Blooded Stock.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]

A correspondent of the *Central Baptist*, after visiting President Grant's farm, a few miles from St. Louis, Mo., says he was "received by Mr. Eldrod, a relative of the President, who is intrusted by him with the superintendence of property valued at not less than three hundred thousand dollars. The farm includes, with recent purchases, eight hundred and sixty-nine acres, mostly rolling land." After the brilliant descriptions that have been recently published of Mr. Tweed's Connecticut palace and the island homes of Messrs. Garvey, Ingersoll, Keyser, and the other magnates of the Republican Democratic New York Court House ring, the enthusiasm of the *Baptist's* description of the President's blooded stock, luxuriant arboriculture, and other items which make up the $300,000, read qnite natural.

President Grant went into the army not worth a cent, and has lived quite freely ever since. His horses, equipages, &c., are the theme of admiring descriptions from correspondents not only at Washington but at Long Branch, and wherever else he takes up his temporary abode. It is therefore quite consolatory to find that out of his not excessive salary, first as General and now as President, he is able to keep $300,000 of blooded stock and such like property idle on a Missouri farm.

[For the Louisville Ledger.]

THE SECRETS OF THE HEART.

BY GARNETT BENTHAM.

A wild, wet night! The driving sleet
Blurs all the lamps along the quay;
The windows shake the busy street
Is yet alive with hurrying feet;
The wind raves from the sea.

So let it rave! My lamp burns bright;
My long day's work is nearly done;
I curtain out such sound and sight—
Of all the nights in the year, to-night
I chose to be alone.

Alone, with doors and windows fast,
Before my open desk I stand;
Alas! can twelve long months be past,
My hidden, hidden wealth, since last
I held thee in my hand?

So there it lies! From year to year
I see the ribbon change; the page
Turn yellower, and the tear
That blots the writing disappear,
And fade away with age.

Mine eyes grow dim when they behold
The precious trifles hoarded there—
A ring of battered Indian gold,
A withered hare-bell, and a fold
Of sunny chestnut hair.

Not all the riches of the earth,
Not all the treasures of the sea,
Could buy these house gods from my hearth;
And yet the secret of their worth
Must live and die with me.

ARKSDALE, GA., July 29, 1871.

Politeness.

rue politeness is so near allied to good-
s, that one is rarely found unac-
npanied by the other. It is too often
arded as an acquisition merely exter-
in its observance. But it is not al-
ys secured in a school of art. Its
ady and genuine growth is truly in-
nous to the home circle, where es-
ially it should be carefully cultivated
not only gild, but form a basis to the
cational structure. A celebrated
hor has justly remarked that whether
wish to be useful or pleasing, the first
uisite is a religious and moral know-
ge of right and wrong. We often see
e who after a term of unproficient ac-
plishment, an initiatory of the
t pleasing motions and graceful atti-
es, affected with vanity and self con-
make their debut upon the stage of
as thoroughly bred and polite ladies
gentlemen, of whose endowments they
as ignorant as a dancing jack of the
it is made to ape. The simple rule "do
thers as you would that others should
o you" furnishes the only golden key
ue politeness, without which all ac-
plishments avail little. It has its ori-
n the pure and upright heart, which
evinces a just appreciation and re-
for the right, and sensibilities of
rs, and far transcends all lesser forms,
e most costly diamond in value and
iancy transcends its worthless imita-

Waitresses in Duluth.

correspondent of the Newark (N. J.)
ertiser has journeyed to the "Zenith
of the Unsalted Seas," (as its pro-
sive citizens designate Duluth, Minn.,)
writes as follows of what he found at
otel:

he dining room is large, well ar-
e, and attended by very dressy and
ctive looking waiter girls, who dis-
their agile figures in the latest eastern
ons—not slighting the enormous head-
They move about the tables with a
ty and elegance which puts to shame
dea of a menial office. With them
ocation seems a perpetual festival, and
toilettes are as carefully made as are
of their eastern sisters for any dress
ion. This custom is common in the
western cities, and instead of the
degrading the person, such persons
ese dignify the office, and their in-
ce is strikingly manifest in refining
manners of travelers, whose former
eness at the table was a reproach to
untry."

his experience suggests how grateful
rm would be established throughout
astern homes if domestic service
regarded as an honorable calling in-
of menial servitude. It would open
le field for profitable usefulness to
ill-clad and worse fed females who
eastern States are now compelled by
estimates of dignity to toil at unre-
rative trades till they sink into con-
tives' graves, or glitter for a short
in the tawdry finery of a more
hed idleness."

A Curious Dog Case.

latest English journals bring a long
teresting report of an action for the
ssion of a New Foundland dog, tried
roydon, before Baron Bramwell.
efendant, who had actual possession
dog, claimed that he was seven
old, was lost in 1867, and was recov-
n April, 1871, having been found in
lway refreshment saloon, at Rich-
. On the other hand, the plaintiff,
was the widow of the late Lord Jus-
elwyn, contended that the dog was
wo years old, and had been brought
m his infancy by her and her per-
ttendants. Both parties swore posi-
to this state of facts respectively,
ppeared to be firmly convinced of the
of their cases. The witness, how-
f the greatest force and weight was
g. By order of the judge, he was
ht into court, and, although he had
n the custody of the defendant since
he evinced the most lively signs of
ition of a personal attendant of the
iff, who, it was claimed, had had
nder her care when a puppy. Baron
well summed up the merits of both
f the case in a neat and succinct
er, the immense Newfoundland dog,
t black color, with white chest and
being seated at his side during the
time of the delivery of the charge
jury. Under the charge of the
the jury found a verdict for the
iff, being influenced by the undoubt-
imony of the dumb animal.

The Toy Age.

n does the toy age really cease?
t the rich man with his establish-
what is it but a bigger box of toys?
coach grown up big, the horses be-
live; the box of sheep and cows de-
d and better made, able to walk and
and low; the trees able to stand more
than those old avenues, whose trees
ll of that one-peaked shape, with
en ringlets upon them; the toy ship
into a yacht; the box of dinner
, with the varnished provision im-
ble upon them, exchanged for
grand dinner parties, a la
; the doll passed into a wife; the
urse into a nursery; ah, sad if the
and came to lay by these in a box,
put them on a shelf in earth's
upboard for our broken toys! Well,
t you, it would be a poor way to
er of things, to look at these only
s, only as ministers for amusement,
ays for the whim of the hour. But
rtain that they who look not beyond
ief life do thus consider of them, do
mploy them. The toy age continues
life long, though the heart goes
-Sunday at Home.

old lady, writing to her son out West,
him to beware of billious saloons
wel alleys.

Remarkable Speech by the Pope—His Holiness Not Worn Out Nor Weary.

It has already been made known that 27,000 male citizens of Rome affixed their names, with their address and occupation, to a letter to the Pope, expressing their grief at the occupation of Rome by the Italian government, and their anxiety to see the Pope restored to his former independence. When this address, with its 27,000 signatures, was presented to the Pope the other day, he made a very remarkable speech, of which the following is a translation:

Yes, it is most true, and let us render glory to God and thanks to God for making it thus manifest that Rome has been true to herself. Heaven grant that never may it have to be said of her, "Woe unto thee Choraizin, woe unto thee Bethsaida, for if the mighty things had been done in Tyre and Sidon which have been done in thee, they would long ago have repented in sackcloth and ashes; therefore it shall be more tolerable in the day of judgment for Tyre and Sidon than for you." No! never can such words apply to Rome. The spirit of honor and loyalty which held you close bound to me, which in the midst of overflowing evil keeps you in the straight path of justice with such abundant courage, renders you worthy subjects of this Holy City, empurpled with the blood of her noble martyrs, and rendered illustrious by the heroic virtue of her multitude of confessors. The good works to which you devote yourselves with so great zeal, your labors for the maintenance and diffusion of religion, will assuredly earn for you the blessing of God and the applause of all men of piety, not to say of all the just and upright. May God keep you ever faithful to your good intentions and preserve you from contamination of the evils which have overflowed this city. With my whole affection I pour out my benediction upon you and upon your families, and I bless all those who now, being out of Rome, are prevented from subjoining their names as they would wish. * * Men have said that I am worn out and weary. True, I am weary of witnessing the iniquity, injustice and disorder around us; I am weary of the insults offered day by day to religion in this city, which was wont to shine before the world as an example of faith and morals; I am weary of the eppression of the weak and innocent of the insults offered to ministers of the sanctuary, of the profanation of objects of our dearest veneration. * * Of all this am I weary in truth! But, worn out and weary in the sense of being ready to surrender the cause committed to me; in the sense of being ready to compromise the struggle with injustice, and of turaing back from the pursuit of that which is right—in this sense, no! No, in this sense I am not weary, and, by the help of God, never shall it be that I became thus weary. * * * Anew I give you my benediction to bear you up in this struggle in which you, too, are engaged; and I invoke it in copious measure on your families also, and on your substance. May it be with you through life, and open for you the gates of an eternity of joy! * * *

Between Two Fires.

A Saratoga correspondent writes the following:—Lizzie A. and Gertie B., two of the most beautiful girls of the year, fixed their hopes on Henry D., from New York. One afternoon Miss Lizzie and the young gentleman walked through the park after an extended stroll, during which much love-making went on, and while passing through the halls of the Grand Union the lady suddenly tottered and fell fainting into the arms of her attendant. It was a bold strike and victory for a moment seemed fastened there. Gertie soon heard of this, and her fertile mind grew tired with scheming. At last a smile grew upon her face. She owns the nicest pony phaeton in Saratoga, and the next day she invited the gentleman to ride. He accepted and met his fate. The well-trained horse was quietly going on his way, when suddenly the wheel came off, and the pretty Gertie lay fainting on the hard road. The terrified Henry lifted her in his arms and bore her to a convenient farm-house. For two days she refused to recover from the shock. On the third day the remorseless Henry, who was constantly with her, could stand it no longer. He surrendered; she recovered, and soon there is to be a wedding in high life. Now comes the touch of nature. Miss Lizzie forgot her loss in admiration of the grand *coup d'etat* and has already congratulated her rival upon her brilliant victory.

A Touch from Nature.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 11, 1871.

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

The following incident, that comes direct from one of the parties concerned, conveys an instruction which may well be laid to heart by the good people North and South:

Mrs. B a Southern lady, who had lost a son, an only child, in the Confederate army, was sitting in the parlor of a hotel in St. Louis, when a Northern lady entered the room. A conversation soon commenced, when, after the exchange of a few words, the Northern lady asked:

"Were you in this city during the war?"

"No, madam," was the reply, "I was in the South."

"What! on the rebel side?"

"Yes, and lost a son, an only child, in our army."

The northern lady arose from her seat and throwing her arms around the neck of her late enemy, exclaimed:

"Then, we can deeply sympathize with one another. I too lost a noble boy, an only child, in the army of the Union; and both our darlings died convinced that they were doing their duty."

One of these dear ones was "a rebel," the other "a Yankee."

The Right of Polygamy to be Tested in a United States Court.

The Salt Lake City Tribune of the 8th inst. has the following interesting intelligence:

"Mrs. Harriet Hawkins, of this city, has brought an action for divorce against her husband, Thomas Hawkins. She alleges that she was married to him in England in 1850, and that they had lived in the Territory about 18 years, and have six children. She also charges that about six years ago her husband took another wife, and about three years ago he took a third wife, and has two children by each of them, and that he has deserted her and her children. She has made an affidavit charging her husband with adultery, and Chief Justice McKean has issued a warrant and caused his arrest under a statute of the Territory of Utah regulating that misdemeanor. Mr. Hawkings has been sent to Camp Douglas for safe keeping."

ONE of the toasts drank at a recent celebration was "Woman; she requires no eulogy—she speaks for herself!"

ON WEDNESDAY morning Mrs. Umscheldер, of Washington avenue, Jersey city, gave birth to four children.

[From September Atlantic Mag.]

A GREYPORT LEGEND (1797.)

BRET HARTE.

They ran through the streets of the seaport town,
They peered from the decks of the ships where they lay:
The cold sea-fog that came whitening down
Was never as cold or white as they.
"Ho, Starbuck and Pinckney and Tenterden!
Run for your shallops, gather your men,
Scatter your boats on the lower bay."

Good cause for fear! In the thick midday,
The hulk that lay by the rotting pier,
Filled with the children in happy play,
Parted its moorings and drifted clear,
Drifted clear beyond reach or call—
Thirteen children there were in all—
All adrift in the lower bay!

Said a hard-faced skipper, "God help us all!
She will not float till the turning tide!"
Said his wife. "My darling will hear my call,
Whether in sea or Heaven she bide."
And she lifted a quivering voice and high,
Wild and strange as a sea-bird's cry,
Till they shuddered and wondered at her side.

The fog drove down on each laboring crew,
Veiled each from each and the sky and shore.
There was not a sound but the breath they drew,
And the lap of water and the creak of oar;
And they felt the breath of the downs, fresh blown
O'er leagues of clover and cold gray stone,
But not from the lips that had gone before.

They come no more. But they tell the tale
That, when fogs are thick on the harbor reef,
The mackerel fishers shorten sail,
For the signal they know will bring relief,—
For the voices of children, still at play
In phantom hulk that drifts alway
Through channels whose waters never fail.

It is but a foolish shipman's tale,
A theme for a poet's idle page,
But still when the mist of doubt prevail,
And we lie becalmed by the shores of Age,
We hear from the misty troubled shore
The voice of the children gone before,
Drawing the soul to its enchorage,

THRILLING SCENE.

Fight Between a Leopardess and Three Hyenas—One of the Hyenas Killed.

An English journal of a recent date gives the following subjoined account of a fearful combat in a menagerie at Carnarvon, Wales, between a leopardess, three hyenas, and a keeper:

Mr. Wombell's royal No. 1 menagerie, which is on its way to Carnarvon was thrown into great excitement on Friday night at Harlech. Shortly before the feeding, when the carnivora were becoming exceedingly active and parading their respective dens with evident pleasure in expectation of their daily meal, a leopardess, which had its habitation with three other performing leopards, had quietly bored a small hole in the partition, and at the sight of three performing hyenas, her next door neighbors, dashed through and made a terrible onslaught on the three animals. They, in turn, played their part—two of them remaining in deadly combat with the leopardess, while the third hyena, which had evidently learned that flight was sometimes the best part of valor, escaped through the hole by which the leopardess had entered, only to find itself surrounded by greater dangers, namely, three growling leopards. These appeared at first quite amazed at the unexpected visitor, and for some seconds held consultation by crouching and growling at the further end of their den. A policeman gave the alarm, and Lorenso, with the agility and intrepidity of a tiger, rushed into the hyenas' den, and inviting two keepers to follow him, the three human figures could be seen in the midst of the combatants, who by this time had redoubled the fight. The grasp was a terrific one, and a fatal one. Sooner than we can write, one hyena lay dead. The leopardess released her captive only to make an attack upon the other. Lorenzo, rushing at the neck of the leopards, made an appeal to his two human comrades to reach the leopardess' tail, to Mr. Fairgrieve and three other gentlemen who had come up on the outside of the den. Then there was a sight worth seeing. The leopardess doubled and redoubled, plunged and replunged, but was safe so long as the tail was in the hands of the captives. Self preservation then became the first law of her nature, and with the assistance of Lorenzo and his friends inside, the gasping hyena was released. During this scene within the hyenas' den, the other keepers managed by shifting doors, to separate the fugitive hyena (No. 2) from the other leopards.

A Romantic Meeting.

The St Louis Republican relates the following:

Living near the park is a family consisting of a young gentleman, his wife and little daughter. While walking near the statue of the illustrious Benton the other day, the mother was surprised at hearing her little daughter exclaim, in joyful ecstacy: "Oh, papa! mamma, here's papa!" and at the same time going as fast as her little feet would carry her, toward a gentleman seated on the grass under the shadow of the statue. With his back toward the lady he did resemble her husband very much, and she was greatly pleased to find him sitting there, apparently so much interested in a morning paper. Imagine her surprise when, upon addressing him, she found that the gentleman was an entire stranger to her. The gentleman, however, gallantly came to the rescue, and assured her that no harm had been done.

While the episode was transpiring in the park, what was the husband doing? Going to his place of business this morning he met a friend there, who, with what intent we know not, casually remarked to him that he met his (the merchant's) wife in the park, and playfully suggested that such a thing might be that she found something of rare enjoyment there or else she would not go there so often. Being a little inclined toward a jealous disposition he thought he could spare time to just run up there, surprise his wife and run back again at the same time satisfying himself about his friend's suggestion. He drove to the park, leaped from his carriage and huried on through the avenues in search of his dear one.

Sitting at the foot of the monument was his wife, and at her feet a gentleman who was a perfect stranger to him, caressing and chatting with his child. With a cry of rage and despair, he sprang upon the supposed invader of his family peace, seized him by the throat, and presented a revolver at his breast. The wife, innocent of any wrong, retained wonderfully her presence of mind, and begged pleaded and implored him to await an explanation. Upon the stranger giving his name the host started with seeming nervousness, and instantly asked his father's given name. It was furnished. The husband raised upon his feet, and in an excited manner, looked the guest squarely in the face and asked his mother's name. Upon the announcement of her name the husband fell with a cry of joy upon the neck of the stranger, crying, "Brother! brother!" It was indeed his long lost brother, whom he had been separated from since childhood, and save for a sober, second thought he would have murdered, and at the same time blasted the future of himself and family. In boyhood they had lived in an Eeastern home, and one, seized with the spirit of adventure, went to the Pacific coast, failed to write home, and became as it were dead to the family. The other brother came out West several years after, and settled in St. Louis, where the first brother wandered after a somewhat eventful experience, and the recognition took place.

THE FASHIONS.

Fall Silks—Handsome Toilets—Jet Jewelry.

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

There is still a call for the black and white checked silks which are so popular for summer wear. The latest suits are made with a single skirt and polonaise. Pinked ruffling, bias bands or velvet, are the usual trimmings. These silks have been reduced to 75 cents a yard. Silks with double stripes which show two shades of the same color are shown for fall. The stripes are repped, and the silk is 22 inches wide; price $2 a yard. There are also single stripes of all the popular colors—golden, brown, prune, French gray, Nile green, and various other shades on black grounds. It is almost too soon to predict with any certainty whether or no stripes will be popular for fall wear; if so, these silks will no doubt find a ready sale. The fancy for wearing white or striped waist and overskirt over a silk skirt continues. Ladies can vary their toilets with these pretty costumes without much cost and with very little trouble. Linen or Victoria lawn skirts which belonged to last summer's suits are, when wide enough, looped up for overdress over a silk skirt, with very good effect. The basque which belonged to the suit is worn with it, or else the box-plaited shirt which is so much in vogue. A very pretty costume consists of a skirt and overskirt of white and black checked summer silk, with a white linen lawn plaited waist. In a costume of this style which floated before our vision, the collars and cuffs of the shirt were of the finest linen. The first was made with deep points in front, and the last were at least a finger and half in depth. The neck tie was plain black silk cut on the bias; below this was a plain lace scarf which draped the shoulders, then, crossing very low on the waist, like a fichu, the ends fell some inches below the sash. Jet jewelry and a hat trimmed with white and black ostrich feathers completed a very stylish costume. Brown silk skirts, with overskirt and waist of brown linen, make stylish traveling dresses, though we should not advise sacrificing handsome silk skirts to this purpose.

Some new goods and samples which are shown, and which may give some idea of the styles of the coming season, are soft fabrics which drape gracefully. Among these is an importation which is called faille cashimere. It probably derives its name from its exceeding softness and flexibility, for, in other respects, it does not much resemble that favorite material. It is a combination of silk and very fine wool with clearly defined reps. A cloth called the Yo Semite is for polonaises, which are worn over silk skirts. It is a substantial fabric, with twilled stripes as glossy as satin, and the colors, which are pale-gray buff and white, make it suitable to wear over any colored silk. Soft cashmeres and merinos, and fine all-wool empress cloth and satin de chine, and, in fact, all goods which drape well, will be in vogue for the coming season. Satin de chine, which will make handsome polonaises to be worn over silk skirts, has a glossy surface, like satin, though it is made entirely of wool

In colors, black will retain its supremacy for the street, although the dark but rich cloth colors which were so much worn last season, and the neutral tints, will also prevail.

Vallandigham's Life.

The following correspondence from the late C. L. Vallandigham to his sister exhibits one of the beautiful traits of Mr. Vallandigham's private character. In view of his recent death, it now possesses a peculiar and mournful interest, aside from the touching tenderness and manly sympathy which it shows for the distress of a bereaved sister:

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1869.

Mrs. M. E. Robertson, New Lisbon, Ohio:

MY DEAR SISTER—I was absent in another county in the midst of a trial of an important case, when Mr. Gillman's dispatch came, announcing Mr. Robertson's death.

I write now to assure you of my deepest sympathy with you and yours in this great bereavement. I feel sure that, though sorrowing, it is not as one without hope. In a little while we shall all follow, and, I trust and believe, be reunited with the many dear and loved ones whom we now mourn, but who have only preceded us to those mansions in the skies, where, purified and perfected spirits, we shall meet again and dwell together forever, where the eye sheds no tear, the bosom heaves no sigh, the heart swells not with secret grief, and no sorrow ever comes. For surely it is a reality—but if a delusion, yet one to which I would fondly cling (associated as it is with the earliest and most cherished memories of sainted father and mother) till heart and flesh failed me—that

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign;
Infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain."

In this faith died all our household, and of the households for generations wherever we have inherited family and name, and let us cherish it with an unfaltering trust till we, too, shall lie down in the dust. I have long since ceased to look upon death with any sensation of terror, and, like the patriarch Job, say daily, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come." So let it be with all of us. You remember the beautiful poem of Mrs. Hemans, "The Graves of a Household." A like fortune has been ours, who in childhood grew up so lovingly together. Yet we shall meet together again, young and old, glorified spirits, in the "house not made with hands, eternal and on high."

Comfort, yourself, therefore, my dear sister, under this great affliction, and may the Father of all mercies be gracious to you.

We are all very well, and unite in much love to you all, Very affectionately, your brother,
CLEMENT.

Life Insurance Paid.

During the residence of Rev. Henry A. Wise, Jr., in Baltimore he effected an insurance on his life for $20,000 in the Mutual Benefit Company, of New Jersey. After the death of Mr. Wise the company refused to pay the policy, on the ground that the party insured was not in good health at the time. A suit was brought by his widow for the recovery of the amount of insurance in the Superior Court of Baltimore, and after a practical trial a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff The insurance company still resisted the payment, and took the case to the Court of Appeals, when the judgment of the Court below was affirmed. That having been the court of last resort, on Thursday last the company sent to Mrs. Wise, who now resides in Richmond, Virginia, a check for upwards of $23,000, which will cover principal, interest and costs.

A NEWARK woman found a burglar under her bed the other night; and hauled him out so as to let her husband jump on him, which he did most effectually.

AN old bachelor recently gave the following toast: "Woman—the morning-star of infancy the day-star of manhood, and the evening-star of age. Bless our stars, and may they always be kept at telescopic distances!"

[For the N. Y. Express.]

HOPE.

◆

Child of pleasure, say, what is it—
This bright phantom which we love?
Thou canst claim its longest visit
As its fleeting footsteps rove.
Then, oh !name this Phoenix treasure,
Born anew whene'er it dies.
Say, what isit, child of pleasure,
Which weall so dearly prize?

Child of sorrow, canst thou name it?
Dark despair was in thine heart
Till, with gentle mercy, came it,
Bidding that deep gloom depart;
Here to-day, and fled to-morrow,
Yet to thee the dearest boon.
Say, what is it, child of sorrow,
That can change thy night to noon?

Dark were life—most dark and lonely—
If, when pleasure's days were o'er,
We could feel remembrance only,
And could never hope for more.
Dark were life—what creature human
Could the weight of sorrow bear,
Did not Hope's sweet trust illumine
'Tis the smile that angels wear.

F. F. ELMS.

Man and Wife—How to Live Happy.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the following excellent advice. There is much human nature and good sense in it:

"Harmony in the married state is the very first object to be aimed at. Nothing can preserve affections uninterrupted but a firm resolution never to differ in will, and a determination in each to consider the love of the other as of more value than any object whatever on which a wish had been fixed. How light, in fact, is the sacrifice of any other wish when weighed against the affections of one with whom we are to pass our whole life! And though opposition in a single instance will hardly of itself produce alienation, yet every one has their pouch into which all these little oppositions are put; while that is filling the alienation is insensibly going on, and when filled it is complete. It would puzzle either to say why; because no one difference of opinion has been marked enough to produce a serious effect by itself. But he finds his affections wearied out by a constant stream of little checks and obstacles. Other sources of discontent, very common indeed, are the little cross-purposes of husband and wife, in common conversation, a disposition in either to criticise and question whatever the other says, a desire always to demonstrate and make him feel himself in the wrong, especially in company. Nothing is so goading. Much better, therefore, if our companion views a thing in a light different from what we do, leave him in quiet possession of his views. What is the use of rectifying him if the thing be unimportant, and if important, let it pass for the present, and wait a softer moment and more conciliatory occasion of revising the subject together. It is wonderful how many persons are rendered unhappy by inattention to these little rules of prudence."

Saratoga in Darkness—Candles Worth One Dollar an Inch.

A World correspondent of Friday says:

Considerable excitement was created here this evening shortly before 9 o'clock by the gradual going out of all the gas in the village, leaving all the hotels, barrooms, and streets in total darkness, except what faint light could be obtained from the sudden impressed tallow dips. The Grand Union and Congress were put to an immense inconvenience, especially the former with its 1,800 boarders. In a few minutes candles were worth a dollar an inch and scarce at that, while storekeepers having a barrel or two of kerosene on hand suddenly found themselves rich. The cause of the gas going out appears to to have been the inadequate supply on hand at the gas-works through the gross negligence of the company. It will take till morning before a new supply can be made. The police force has been doubled and every precaution taken to protect the village against thieves. One of the humors of the darkness is the sudden impressment of all the empty bottles in the village as makeshifts for candlesticks. Ladies can be seen in the hotels with their "Old Hennessys," "Old Toms," "Crow whiskey," and "Scotch ales" in abundance.

Bayonet Rule in New Orleans.

(From the Times, of Sunday.)

The ring of the musket butts upon the floor of the Custom House the other day has awakened an echo from every corner of the country, and the telegraphic wires are laden with the indignation of an outraged people. Not only does the Democratic press speak out in condemnation, but the more respectablet portion of the Radical press seems startled at the audacity of the Executive in employing the armed forces of the United States to control the deliberations of a political convention. That such things have occurred before in the heat of conflict, or in the unsettled conditi on of the country at the close of the war, neither excuses nor paliates the outrage committed at a time of profound peace. Though meagre in results, the act is rightly regarded as indicative of the extent to which the Radical party proposes to go in prolonging its lease of power, and no wonder the gravest apprehensions are excited in other communities unused to such gross violations of constitutional rights as the people of Louisiana. Gen. Grant has made a bold and open issue with the American people, and it now depends upon their future political action to decide whether they are to be subjects or soverigns.

THE most suitable window for a single lady when on the look-out—A bow.

THE late Mrs. Margaret Kalbfus, of Baltimore, left $125,000, three-quarters o her entire estate' to the Humane Impartial Society and the Aged Woman's Home of that city.

AN ex-assistant paymaster of the British navy died in Montreal the other day of apoplexy, after eating three pounds of ham, one pound of bread, drinking a gallon of water and a pint and a half of brandy.

"LETS go a-Butlering," is the polite way of asking a lady to take an ice-cream in Philadelphia. The dealers charge for the table-ware as well as the ice-cream, and after you have eaten, you just pocket the spoons.

POULTICES of tea-leaves, moistened in hot water, are preferable to all other remedies, in the first stages of burns and scalds. Or take raw onions, pound or mash fine as possibly, and apply at once; it will give immediate relief.

A NEW toy presents a *fac-simile* of a toad ensconced in a little house at the end of an oblong tin platform. He is impassive and apparently incapable of motion; but tempt him by placing a penny on a stand at the opposite end of the platform, and, with the speed of lightning, he springs forward, seizes the penny and swallows it.

A LATE English patent endeavors to utilize scraps of leather or skin, by manufacturing from them a paper, in combination with rags or other fibrous substances. For this purpose, the refuse cuttings of any kind of leather are taken, those of calfskins, however, being preferred.

VARIETIES.

A SALT LAKE CITY paper says the climate there is pecularly trying to the hair.

IN Chicago, a woman catching her husband drinking whisky, whipped him until he begged for mercy, and promised not to drink any more.

MISS NILLSON rides about Newport in a black habit upon a splendid bay horse and is followed by an aristocratic and handsomely-livered groom.

IN the examination into the cause of the Westfield explosion, a professedly learned witness has given it as his opinion that the cause was that the "boiler was unable to stand the pressure."

DR. FRANKLIN recommends a young man, in the choice of a wife, to select her from a bunch, giving as a reason that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments and know more and do more than a single child spoiled by parental fondness.

AN exchange says the simplest and cheapest way to cool a room is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in the place you want cooled. Let the room be well ventilated, and the temperature will sink from ten to twenty degrees in less that an hour.

"WOULD it very much surprise you? is the latest addition to the slangular dictionary. It is borrowed from the Solictor General's queries in the Tichborne tria. The learned gentleman admits that he was very much surprised at the way the old thing worked back on him.

AT Bristol, England, the other day, a respectably dressed woman, who was in great mental distress, was arrested as "dissoderly." Before the magistrate she stated that she had been sold by her husband to another man for £50. The husband admitted receiving the money and seemed annoyed that the woman did not acquiesce in the bargain. All the parties were discharged.

A HUSBAND in Brattleboro, Vt., who had published his wife as disloyal, prints *amende honorable* in a newspaper of the town: "Having advertised my wife last week, while under the influence of intoxicating drink and advice of others, I hereby give notice that said advertisement was without just cause or provocation, and is hereby retracted."

AT one of the Sunday-schools in an Iowa town last Sunday, the superintendant was reviewing the lesson, and was talking of the verse reading, "Let your loins be girded and your lights burning." He asked the question, "Why are we commanded to "gird our loins?" One little sharp shaver sung out, "To keep your breeches up."

AN Iowa paper says: A farmer named Simmons, of Bellevue, Iowa, lost a cow some time since, and search was made in vain for the animal. At last Mrs. Simmons found the cow with her tail twisted around a tree in such a way that she could not get loose. The woman had to cut the tail off to get the cow home.

A COUNTRYMAN took his seat at a tavern table, opposite to a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it with the gentleman's glass. "That's cool!" exclaimed the owner of the wine, indignantly. "Yes," replied the other; "I should think there was ice in it."

A HONOLULU paper relates that as a native man and woman were out fishing on a reef, a shark appeared and attacked the man, and by successive bites took off his arms and his legs; that the woman made for the shore with the limbless trunk of her husband; that she reachedit n safety and that the man still lives. The story is told on the authority of a policeman at Waikiki, otherwise it would be difficult of belief.

THE latest improvement in coffins ought to be satisfactory to the most exacting of those who cultivate a horror of the ultimate "diet of worms." Artificial stone is the material, which hardens after being exposed to the air; and the coffins are warranted a close fit, air tight, and to last forever. In case of failure of these warrants the occupants can obtain the return of their money by calling on the patentee.

AN advertisement is going the rounds the German papers stating that a German firm in England has been established since 1853 for marrying foreigners to English "parties." Indeed, it is stated that the firm has "rich parties" always on hand, from all parts of Europe ready to be married. Discretion and delicacy are guaranteed, and unexceptionable references are offered.

A NEW and timely toy has been invented by an ingenious mechanic of New York city. It is a miniature steamboat, the machinery of which, on being wound up, explodes by means of a spring, scattering portions of the boat and the little men, women and children by which it is occupied in every direction. The object of this pleasing toy is to familiarize children early with the contingencies of steamboat travel.

TO CLEAN brass, says an exchange, rub the surface of the metal with rotton stone and sweet oil, then rub off with a piece of cotton flannel and polish with soft leather. A solution of oxalic acid rubbed over tarnished brass soon reduces the tarnish, rendering the metal bright. The acid must be washed off with water and the brass rubbed with whitening and soft leather. A mixture of muriatic acid and alum, dissolved in water, imparts a soft golden color to brass articles that are steeped in it for a few seconds.

AN ingenious pharmaceutist has lately adopted the method of making cod liver oil into a butter, for the purpose of being administered to such patients as find an objection in the taste of the oil itself. This is done by combining the oil with a concrete or butyraceous fat, thus bringing it into a form in which it can be used as butter on bread, or made into pills. It is also suggested that by mixing cod liver oil with mustard, egg, and the other ingredients used in making salad dressing, the taste can be so disguised as to render it a palatable article for putting upon various articles of food.

THE murderer of the Viceroy Ma was executed at Shanghai sometime since by being cut into ten thousand pieces, the work being done slowly until the wretched man was dead. He bore his sufferings as calmly as he had borne the terrible tortures to which he had been subjected during the judicial examination, in the progress of which he told several different stories of why he killed the Viceroy, one of which was that he did so because he believed the man to be in treasonable communication with the Mohammedan rebels in Kunsah. His confession was extracted from him by keeping him kneeling on hot chains through twenty days until he was so weak that it was feared he would die, and not "a suitable death." What is the Chinese notion of a suitable death for a murderer is painfully evident from the above.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr..........................Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. S. Lane..........................S. A. Myers.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 26, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the County Committee, held July 8th, 1871, the Democratic voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th.,

and elect delegates to the county convention to be held in the Court House on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th.

Following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That a Convention of two delegates from each election district in the county, be called to assemble on TUESDAY, August 29th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the next general election.

Resolved, That the primary meetings for electing said delegates be held on SATURDAY, August 26th, between the hours of five and six o'clock p. m., at the usual place of holding the general election, unless otherwise ordered by the chairman.

By order of the Committee.

D. D. BRUCE, Chairman.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.

The Radical politicians of Ohio, reading the hand-writing on the wall to the effect that the gallant McCook will be their next Governor elect, have started very silly story to the effect that he is insane. It is needless to say that there is not one word of truth in the report—that it was circulated for the sole purpose of injuring brave soldier and the cause he represents.

A leading physician of this city, who himself a Radical, and who was with General McCook on Monday last and also on Tuesday morning, called at this office and requests us say that he is ashamed of his party for circulating such falsehoods. The General has exerted himself too much in the canvass during the past three weeks and that he is threatened with paralysis in consequence. With care and quietness, it is hoped he will again be able to take the stump in two weeks. He will remain for the present at his home in Steubenville, and in the meantime, General George W. Morgan and General Thomas Ewing will fill the General's appointments. So much for one of the most heartless lies ever invented, which will return only to plague its inventors.

We have been requested to announce mass meeting of the Democracy of Washington county at the Town Hall in Washington, on Wednesday evening Sept. 6th,. at 7½ o'clock, to be addressed by Gen. Wm. M'Candless, our candidate for Auditor General, R. M. Gibson, Esq., of Pittsburgh and others. The same speakers will address the Democracy of Greene county, at Waynesburg, the day following the Washington meeting. It also expected that Capt. J. H. Cooper, our candidate for Surveyor General, will be present. Turn out Democrats and give your gallant standard bearers a cordial and enthusiastic reception.

"Unadjusted" is the word used by some of our Radical neighbors when speaking of Radical defaulters and thieves.

The *Gazette, Chronicle, Dispatch* and *Commercial* apologises for or defend the Commissioners, the contractors and cost of City Hall.

Did the twenty-seven thousand dollars, which John Covode boasted as having used in Luzerne county to carry Geary's election, come out of the Evans commission business?

It is galling to the Radical papers to say that their candidate for Auditor-General is only "a paper Colonel," but it is true, nevertheless, and the truth must be told though the Heavens fall.

> The disgraceful fact, that every one against whom either proof or suspicion is strong are Republicans, humiliate us.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Now we are convinced that Bergner hat not received "one red" from that steal.

A Philadelphia Republican journal mourns over the Harrisburg steal, and says, "we sadly fear when the Evans frauds are entirely exposed, it will be found that he [Geary] has hurt it [the Republican party] grievously." Brother Barrett can't you stop such disloyal statements?

One of the Radical organs at Harrisburg, says the "unadjusted" account of Evans, the State agent, is only "a tempest in a tea-pot." The "only rival of the N. Y. *Times*" in Pittsburgh, says it is turning out just as we expected—no defalcation at all." And this is the way the Radical journals defend their theiving and corrupt friends, who are charged with *stealing* over three hundred thousand dollars from the State.

THE EFFECTS OF STEALING PUBLIC MONEY.

When the New York *Times* made its onslaught upon Mayor Hall and his fellow officials, it was fondly hoped by the sinking Radical party that they had caught a spar sufficiently large and buoyant to float them to shore, and save them from drowning.

Their argument may be stated thus:

The Democrats have an omnipotent majority in New York—we shall charge them boldly, all along the line, all stealing; perhaps we can find proof, or something that will pass for proof. Then all the Democrats, who are honest, (and their best card, look you, was the honesty of the Democrats) will become disgusted, not only with Hall & Co., but with all other party leaders and officeholders of the Democracy, great and small. They will immediately beseech their Radical friends to take charge of everything, and to run all the city, county, State and Federal governments just as long as ever they please. And Hall & Co., will forthwith be sent to Sing Sing, (where, by the way, they ought to be if they have robbed the people), and then the impudent, infernal Democrats will vex the gentle Radicals no more forever!

Now that was a very pretty arrangement as it was arranged. But then came the inconvenient "ifs" and "buts." If Mayor Hall and friends have done the half they are charged with, why of course they will have to "walk the plank." But still the Democratic cause will not be by any means desperate, for, if the Mayor and his friends *have* despised the old teachings and traditions of the Democratic party, and have descended to the vile practices which characterize Radicalism, their pernicious example has not extended far among their brethren. We have honest men in plenty, hundreds and thousands of them, to fill all the offices necessary to carry on government.

But if the Democrats, owing, as the Radicals inferred, to their superior honesty as partisans and citizens, would determine no longer associate with Oakey Hall and the "likes of him," what sort of substitutes have the Radicals to offer for the disgraced, and rejected New York officials? What sort of an entertainment would our innocent Radical friends invite us to?

Shall we here in Pennsylvania fly to the virtuous Cameron, who was censured for his corruption by a vote in Congress moved and carried by his own party? Shall we rush to the rescue of the heavy-legged Geary or help that superior scoundrel Evans? Shall we take to our hearts the men who in 1867 in the Legislatur made the office for Evans, and also appointed about 133 pasters, folders, pages, &c., to wait on the 100 Legislators at Harrisburg? Or, coming nearer home, shall we rally round the men who, as the *Commercial* proved, set up the Record copying swindle—or shall we, must we, be compelled to adopt the gentle lambs who are managing the City Hall, and will not tell the people how much money they have spent?

Shall our friends in New York stand up to Callicott (an excellent Radical Legislator sent to Sing Sing some years ago?) Or shall we take Bailey the fugitive Radical collector with his little budget of $3 or $400,000 stolen money lumbering at his back? Or do they recommend Governor Fenton, who has never denied his thefts?

Shall we ask *honest* help from Ben Butler of Massachusetts, or David Butler, Radical Governor of Nebraska, removed for stealing by his Radical friends—or Warmouth of Louisiana, or Bullock of Georgia?

Would our Radical friends recommend for pure office holders such rotten creatures as Pomeroy, of Kansas, Harlan of Iowa, Ashley of Ohio, Negley of our own county, and the whole pack of hungry cormorants who divided out the fine domain of the nation among Rail Road Coporations, and then shared the spoils with them!

But the list grows longer, and more sickening as it extends its dreary length. We have neither room nor patience for more. This, however, is the material offered for our acceptance in place of Oakey Hall. Would we better ourselves or advance the interests of the nation by making the change?

We are not verdant enough to believe that corruption is confined to either party. Of course our organization is cursed with dishonest and selfish members, who would steal as much and as soon as the distinguished plunderers we have mentioned. But we hope that the traditions of the party, their ancient and practical morality on these matters, and perhaps their party defeats and misfortunes have kept them more honest and trustworthy than their opponents, *who never teach honest and economical use of public money as a cardinal party principle.* And therefore our ardent and hopeful enemies will find that they can make nothing, and take nothing to their advantage as resulting from peculation in New York, until they can show a purer party record than the Democrats have.

It is now intimated in various ways that many thousands of the Evans commissions were expended in carrying the State for Geary, and as hush money to a few newspapers. It was mainly expended in Luzerne, Philadelphia, and a few other localities in the east. Whether this investigation, which will be conducted by Republicans, will develop any of the items we can't say, but a rich placer is promised.

TWO SIDES OF A QUESTION.

Mr. Joseph Dilworth, candidate for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket, is opposed to the drinking of liquor, of all description, whether whisky or beer.—*Post.*	We are authorized to state that the article from which the above is taken is a tissue of LIES from beginning to end, and the man, who was base enough to write it knows it.—*Gazette.*
We do not question his [Dilworth's] motive; we believe he thinks he is acting on principle.—*Post.*	He [Dilworth] is in favor of granting license to all, * * * and will receive the support of many, if not all of our best liquor dealers.—*Gazette.*
He [Dilworth] is the champion of the temperance men.—*Post.*	He [Dilworth] is not as the *Post* charges, "a fanatical and Radical" temperance man, but the OPPOSITE of it.—*Gazette.*

Now, which is the truth in these directly opposite statements? Mr Dilworth has been and is fighting for the fanatical-temperance Young Christian vote. He is enrolled under their banner He personally and continually supports their cause, and denounces all who differ with them. Does he too authorize the *Gazette* to say that he is the "opposite" of the aforesaid obstinate young Christains? Does he through the *Gazette*, seek the support of the "liquor dealers," which the *Gazette* says he will get?

Can Mr. Dilworth thus go through the campaign carrying water on both shoulders—no! not carrying water on *both* shoulders, but carrying water on one shoulder, and brandy, whisky and beer on the other for those who, as the *Gazette* says, "*need it or think they need it*? Or is Dilworth to go gaily around among the abstinents with his bucket of ice water, while the *Gazette* editor slily follows with several flasks of whisky to treat any one "who thinks he needs it," in the name and for the benefit of Dilworth?

WHY NOT GIVE THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS THE CREDIT?

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, a very decent Republican journal by the way, one that has shown enough courage to denounce and refuse to support several bad men nominated by its party for office, and among the foremost to expose the Harrisburg defalcation and insist upon the plunderers being brought to a speedy justice, has started out to lay open the great "Penn Square" job in that city. After alluding to the bill slipped through the Legislature in 1870 giving John Rice, who is at the head of commission "unlimited control over the property of the people of Philadelphia for an unlimited time, without accountability to anybody." It says:

> At the next session of the Legislature, the people of Philadelphia had had their eyes opened to the extraordinary powers conferred upon Mr. Rice and his associates, and the Senate, in proper obedience to the demand of Twenty-five Thousand Citizens expressing the sentiments of the great tax-paying mass of the people, almost unanimously revoked his Commission. The House was undoubtedly tampered with in the most iniquitous manner by men interested in this great piece of jobbery, and, by the purchase of a few thoroughly corrupt men, the action of the Senate was defeated.

It is just here where we ask why couldn't the *Bulletin* say that, the Senate that acted in obedience to the demand and revoked the commission was *Democratic*, while the House that defeated the action of the Senate was *Republican.* Forney's *Press* but a short time ago gave the credit to the Democratic Senate. Can't the *Bulletin* which has shown so much independence afford to do likewise? We hope it can.

TALKING SENSE.

The N. Y. *Evening Post*, a dyed-in-the-wool Republican journal, unlike the *Gazette* of this city which champions Radical Internal Revenue thieves and declares that "the supposed defalcation of Evans is *no defalcation at all*" puts the case of the Harrisburg plunderers in its true light when it says:

> Mr. Evans still holds the enormous sum of two hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars as his commissions on collections for the state of a little more than seven hundred thousand dollars. *But there is an evident desire on the part of his friends, Governor Geary among them, to shield him, and to divert attention from the facts.*
>
> *Do these gentlemen imagine that concealment in such case will help their party* in the political canvass now in progress? This would be a grievous mistake. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania insist that the State Government shall make public the whole truth of the matter, remove from office every suspected person, *and go before the people with clean hands.*

THE OLD WEATHERCOCK.

> Schurz relieves himself of bile. He arraigns the President. Will Grant survive?—*Gazette, Aug. 14th.*

> We hope Mr. Carl Schurz will speak again. His words are always wise and fair, and we are proud of him as an independent and courageous Republican—*Gazette, Aug. 19th.*

> It is the name of Schurz which brings on our paroxysms. We, among others, have given our opinion of the Great Teutonic Senator—an opinion not altogether favorable as the man is not altogether consistent—*Gazette, Aug. 22nd.*

We await further developments.

The N. Y. *Standard* says Colfax appears before the country only when he can serve the cause of temperance and religion. Evidently a sly dig at Grant's whisky drinking and betting on horse races.

> We are glad to see that no respectable journal in the State offers any defence of Mr. Evans.—*Phila. Day, Rad.*

Does the "oldest" see it?

ABASEMENT.

When Mr. Joseph Dilworth first came before the Radical County Convention, and grandiloquently offered to condescend to accept the nomination for County Commissioner, he was snubbed and set aside. Mr. Dilworth, it was given out, wanted that office, not because it filled the measure of his ambition, not because it was by any means up to the standard of his merit, but because he wanted to wage war on the liquor dealers, high and low. But his fine condescension was disregarded by his party, and he was not allowed to be a Radical candidate. He had not then sufficient strength in the Radical party to procure a nomination. But he went on with his war. And having *made* a place for himself through the Judges on the Board of County Commissioners the Radicals nominated him for the office. *He owes his nomination wholly to the temperance men.*

Now mark the sudden and abasing change that has come over the spirit of this bold reformer. His chief organ, the *Gazette*, says it is authorized (by Mr. D., of course, no other authority would be worth anything) to say that, "It is a lie," to assert that Mr. D. is opposed to the drinking of "whisky or beer."

That "it is a lie" to say that Mr. D. is a "Radical temperance man," and the *Gazette*, still speaking for him, we suppose, or interpreting for him, says that the Germans should be protected in the procurement of what beer they want, and that any man who "needs or *thinks* he needs a drink of whisky," shall, by Mr. D.'s help, be provided with a convenient place! Is there not, in all this, unspeakable abasement?

GOOD ENOUGH.

> The Cincinnati *Enquirer* wants the National Debt paid off in a debauched currency.—*Gazette.*

It is considered good enough for paying pensions to the maimed soldier or his widow and orphans, good enough for the mechanic and laborer, but it would seem not good enough for the bondholder. When he took advantage of the necessities of the Government, and purchased bonds at thirty and forty cents on the dollar, he thought paper money good enough to give, but not to take. It is now "debauched." Democrats like George H. Pendleton were considered disloyal when they protested against this debauched currency taking the place of gold; now the tables are turned, the Radicals have the bonds and want gold, and give the debauched currency to the people.

WON'T DO.

It is too late for the *Gazette* to attempt to retrive its character with the Young Men's Christian Association by saying that The Post called that estimable body, "Fanatics." The Post did nothing of the kind. Since the *Gazette* recommended everybody to drink brandy, whisky and beer, whenever they needed it, and said Dilworth was anything but a temperance man, it (the *Gazette*,) has been trying to get back to where it started. But the damage has been done and it now stands convicted by the liquor men as well as the Young Men's Christian Association.

The language indulged in by the Republican press in regard to the illness of Col. McCook with a few exceptions is simply brutal. We do not see what horrible difference it can make to the Radicals, whether they are beaten in Ohio by one candidate or by another. If Gen. McCook should not recover sufficiently to resume his labors, why he will probably decline, and his place will no doubt be promptly filled by another competent candidate, and the canvass will go on. But why these sneaking cowards should take such develish delight in the temporary—we are assured it will be but temporary, illness of Gen. McCook, who is a true soldier and a true gentleman, we cannot understand. Their malignity passes the hate of women.

We direct the special attention of the Democrats of Allegheny to the call of the Democratic County Committee at the head of our editorial columns. It will be noticed that the primary meetings are to be held at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday next, between the hours of five and six o'clock in the evening. We ask that the Democratic voters attend these meetings, and that the best men from the various townships and voting precincts be selected as the delegates. The Convention of the 29th will be one of the most important that has been held for many years. Let there be full delegations from every township, borough and ward.

Our Radical neighbors, we observe have very little to say about the startling semi-official announcement from Washington that up to the 15th of this month seventy-nine collectors of internal revenue had been reported as actual defaulters, while ninety-nine others had "unadjusted accounts." According to this showing, the Internal Revenue Department is but little better than a den of thieves.

We have no idea what the Radicals in Ohio will do next. Being unable to answer the arguments of General McCook, they charged him with being "crazy." The people of Ohio have come to the conclusion that such "crazy" men ought to be endorsed. This silly lie places McCook's election beyond question.

If Gov. Geary and Evans were tried before Judge Stowe their chances for a long term in the Work House would be good.

The *Westliche Post*, of St. Louis, gives an interesting summary of the arguments which are generally presented by the admirers of President Grant in apology for his Administration. We translate as follows:

> Grant has appointed a crowd of his relations to office, and this is called nepotism. Nepotism has always been esteemed a disgraceful thing; but when Grant was poor he was under obligations to many persons and it only proves that he has a good heart when he takes care of his former creditors and poor relations at the public cost. Never mind about the nepotism. What Grant does is well done.
>
> In the San Domingo affair Grant has ordered measures of war without getting authority from Congress. Since he has done this he must unquestionably have had a right to do it. There is no need for argument to prove his right. What Grant does is unquestionably and without the least doubt always right.
>
> Grant said in his message he would leave the San Domingo question in the hands of the people, and do nothing further in the matter; but nevertheless the war vessels of the United States have kept Baes in power in that island, and at the instance of the President one hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been sent to Baez to pay the rent of the Bay of Samana, which the Senate has never agreed to—facts which brand the message of the President with falsehood. All this is of no account. Grant said it, and that is sufficient.

Forney in his "anecdotes of public men" remind us that Baltimore was for many years the chosen spot for political National Conventions. It was in Baltimore that Martin Van Buren was first nominated and renominated. It was in Baltimore that Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, thrilled the nation by an electric speech in vindication of Richard M. Johnson, in 1840. It was in Baltimore that James K. Polk was nominated in 1844, as the Democratic candidate. It was in Baltimore, in 1848, that Lewis Cass was nominated. It was in Baltimore that Franklin Pierce was nominated by the Democrats and Winfield Scott by the Whigs in 1862. It was in Baltimore that John C. Breckinridge and Stephen A. Douglas were nominated by opposing factions of the Democracy in 1860. It was in Baltimore that Abraham Lincoln was renominated in 1864, with Andrew Johnson as Vice President.

We were gratified yesterday to receive a call from The Post's oldest subscriber, Mr. G. Morrison, of Moon township. Mr. M. is now in his eighty-third year and enjoys remarkable good health for one at that age. He has been a regular subscriber to The Post from 1812, and always voted the Democratic ticket. To use his own words, he "never changed his paper or his politics." May he live to see and enjoy the principles which he has so long upheld, again assert their supremacy.

The Sunday *Dispatch*, of Philadelphia, (Rep.) concludes an article on the Evans defalcation with the following emphatic sentences:

> This exposure has ruined Mr. George O. Evans utterly in character and reputation, and it has laid out Geary stiff and cold as a politician. He aspired to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, but that hope is blasted forever by his complicity with this wretched business. The State is to be congratulated, for a more fearful and wonderful humbug than John W. Geary never trod the soil of this Commonwealth.

The Rothchilds are said to be such firm believers in luck that they will never employ any one in any capacity who has been unfortunate. They always ask the man who applies to them for a situation, however humble, "Have you ever had any bad luck?" and if the reply be in the affirmative, he is rejected without further discussion. To this apparently severe and unjust mode of dealing they attribute much of their extraordinary success in business.

The Attorney General has received numerous requests for an opinion as to the effect of the fourteenth amendment upon the eligibility of persons to office, and not having time to answer these requests, has issued a circular stating that it is not his duty to give official opinions, except at the request of the President or Heads of Departments. He appends a copy of the fourteenth amendment, for the benefit of those not aware of its provisions.

The St. Louis papers are excusably indignant at an imposition practiced on Atlantic flour consumers to the detriment of St. Louis interests, which is referred to by one of those papers in reply to a Boston commercial journal, as "the practice of millers in Chicago, New York, and even New England, of branding their flours as manufactured at St Louis. That this is done has been indisputably shown, and that it has been connived at by Boston merchants is more than probable."

The Governor of Montana desires more troops to protect the settlers against murder, scalping, torture, and other Indian barbarities. The Secretary of War replies that none can be furnished on account of "the smallness of the force of troops available." True, most true. The troops are needed at New Orleans and elsewhere to keep the anti-Grant Republicans out of Republican State Conventions.

The new Kentucky Legislature will be composed of thirty-five Democrats and three Radicals in the Senate, and eighty-two Democrats and eighteen Radicals in the House. Considering she has in addition a Democratic Governor, this is enough for all practical purposes.

Moses, the present Radical Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, is said to be the identical man who pulled down the stars and stripes at Fort Sumter—after it had surrendered.

Radical Organs Defending the $363,000 Steal.

"A tempest in a tea-pot."—*"Geary's State Journal.*

"The supposed defalcation of Evans is no defalcation at all"—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A mule kicked and killed a Kentucky nigger last week. John Scott's smelling committee should immediately investigate that mule, and ascertain if it don't belong to the Ku Klux Klan, or was instigated to kill a colored voter by some unrepentant rebel.—*Clarion Democrat.*

READ, TAXPAYERS, READ!

The Mammoth Steal!

REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY

The Parties Implicated.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS COMING.

Attempt to Shield the Thieves.

&c. &c. &c.

The following editorial we take from the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of Tuesday. The *Bulletin* as is well known, is now, and always has been a Republican paper and its statements must be accepted by those who have been led to suppose by Radical organs that the steal is only "a tempest in in a tea-pot" or that "the supposed defalcation of Evans is no defalcation at all."

> Between May, 1867, and August, 1870, Special Agent Evans possessed himself of Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars of the funds of the State of Pennsylvania, for which he has never accounted. The question of practical interest, just now, is, *Where is the money?*
>
> When we took up this interesting case, more than a week ago, we were under the impression that the bulk of this large sum of money was still, in some sense, intact. It seemed improbable that it had all been scattered and lost. One or two of the warrants, which we have had carefully examined, bear endorsements, additional to those of Mr. Evans, which seemed to indicate that a portion at least of the missing funds had been used for banking purposes in Washington, and might, possibly, be within reach. But we fear that this is not the case; and the question of how this large amount of plunder has been disposed of becomes one of intense interest.
>
> It is highly improbable that Mr. Evans has been allowed to use these funds himself to any very large extent. Nor is there anything to indicate that, during the last three years, in which the greater part of the defalcation has taken place, the Special Agent has either been living or speculating at any such rate as one hundred thousand dollars a year. All the signs point to a distribution of the money among a considerable number of partners or accomplices in the transaction. From first to last, there are the clear ear-marks of a carefully "set up" job, and we do not despair of being able to place these partners and accomplices side by side with Mr. Evans, where they should stand, to share the shame as well as the profits of the transaction.
>
> We believe that we already know who some of Mr. Evans' partners are. But until we can get some further information, we shall withhold their names; both because the proof against them is not as full and conclusive as it should be, and because there should be a complete and not a partial list of these partners given, whenever it is published.
>
> One proposition is very simple and clear. If Mr. Evans has used these three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars honestly, there can be no good reason why he should not prove it, by a frank statement of what he has done with it. Something over Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars, less than the accrued interest, he has lately paid into the Treasury. An amount considerably more than the original principal remains wholly unaccounted for. We hear of $30,000 paid to one person, $10,000 to another, $5,000 to another, $5,000 to the support of a now defunct newspaper. But these are small items out of such a grand total. We repeat that the refusal to tell where this money has gone is, under the circumstances, an admission of guilt. Governor Geary considers Mr. Evans a most "satisfactory" agent. What will the Governor do to justify this high endorsement? What efforts will be put forth to induce his Special Agent to disgorge, or to account for the disposition of the State's funds? For four years Governor Geary has allowed him to handle these large sums of money without making any report of his transactions, although he knew that it was his duty to exact prompt payments and stated reports from him. Cannot the Governor, in return for this unprecedented accommodation, induce his favorite special agent to tell what he has done with the money? There is not likely to be much rest for those concerned, until this question is honestly answered.
>
> It is suggested that so far as any criminal proceedings against Special Agent Evans is concerned, two, at least, of the charges against him have become already "outlawed." Of the three missing warrants, one dates back to 1867, and another in 1868. But fortunately, there remains one in 1870, upon which criminal, as well as civil action, so far as dates are concerned, may be taken. If Governor Geary and the Attorney General are very much in earnest, they can undoubtedly find precesses of law under which either the money, or the truth, or both, can be got at. It will be of greater value to the cause of public morals to get at the whole true history of this remarkable transaction, even without the money, than to recover the money, and to leave the secret history of the affair unexposed.

Wendell Phillips.

The Chicago *Republican* goes after the Boston Communist as follows:

> Mr. Phillips read the "Orations against Cataline" and Sallust's History of the Cataline Conspiracy when he was in college, and thought Cataline a rascal. Afterward he discovered that Cicero was a party orator and Sallust a party pamphleteer. Then he learned that the world was given to lying. His feelings underwent a change, and he became a warm friend of Cataline, and of rogues in general. Wholesale and retail murderers alike were his admiration. He proclaimed Toussaint L'Ouverture the first of mankind; he regards the Paris Commune as a body of gentle and humane reformers; and a few days ago gave the leading columns of his paper to a petition to the Governor of New York for the pardon of Foster, the miscreant who, a few days before, had wantonly murdered an unoffending citizen in Broadway. Philanthropy having undergone the acetous fermentation becomes acid. The process is natural. When sour, it takes to rogues and murders. While Phillips was petitioning for Foster, Stanton and Anthony went over the mountains to comfort Fair. This is as it should be.

THE OLD WORLD.

THE COREAN DIFFICULTY.

Official Version of the Affair—Probability that England and Germany Will be Drawn Into the Complication.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following details regarding the recent operations in Corea are condensed from the official reports to the Navy Department by Admiral Rodgers. They are the official negotiations of Minister Low, and contain some details not given in the press dispatches from San Francisco. Admiral Rodgers' fleet have returned to China. The Colorado, (flag ship,) Alaska and Benicia arrived at Chefoo July 5th, having crossed the Yellow Sea in forty-eight hours. The Monocacy and Palos proceeded to Shanghai to be docked for repair.

The preliminary negotiations opened by Minister Low were well received by the Corean district magistrate, or prefect having jurisdiction in the vicinity of the anchorage. There seemed every prospect of the speedy and amicable negoiation of the treaty sought, as soon as communication with the Corean chief magistrate might be opened. While the Minister awaited this, objection was offered to a survey of the waters in the vicinity of the anchorage, or of entrance to the Salie rivers. This Admiral Rodgers was proceeding with, when two of our surveying launches which had been treacherously allowed to come within range, were without warning fired into and two of our seamen wounded. Our exemption from serious loss is only attributed to the bad gunnery of the Coreans and the fact that some of our larger vessels were unable to arrive in time to drive the barbarian gunners from their works.

This occurred on the 1st of June. Minister Low immediately demanded of the Corean official, with whom they were in communication, an explanation of the outrage. On consultation with Admiral Rodgers, it was determined to allow ten days to pass before any movement was made to resent the insult offered our flag, in order to allow the Corean authorities an opportunity for a sufficient apology or satisfactory explanation. Notice was meanwhile given by Minister Low that if amends were not offered himself and Admiral Rodgers, they should proceed to obtain satisfaction for the wanton attempt to destroy our surveying party.

On the 18th of June six hundred men landed on the Island of Koughia and with very little opposition captured the marine redoubt. They then encamped for the night. Next morning they slowly worked their way through the swamp, painfully dragging the heavy howitzers through mud a foot deep, until they reached, and without resistance, took the fort. Beyond this the land was broken up into little hills and it was only with extreme difficulty that the guns were drawn over the ground. At last Elbow, or as it is now christened McKee, in honor of the memory of Lieutenant McKee, the fort was gained.

The Coreans made a desperate resistance, and displayed cool courage, which is one of the few noble qualities of an oriental driven to bay. But their weapons were almost harmless, and with a rush and a cheer the avengers of our murdered coutrymen scrambled over the works and took possession of the fort. The barbarians either fled or surrendered. Our death list in this brief but brilliant engagement is comparatively small, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our men signally showed the spirit and pluck of American blood.

But it looks now as if England and Prussia will have to take hand in this matter. Two Englishmen and one German were seized by Coreans and carried off into the country. One thing is certain that if England does not find out what has become of her subjects, Germany will; so that after all perhaps some other nation will finish what America has commenced.

We captured and destroyed five forts those of Point du Coudi and Fort McKee being probably among the principal and strongest in the Kingdom. Fifty flags were taken, including those of the Generalissimo. Four hundred and eighty-one pieces of ordnance fell into our hands, besides very many gingals. Two hundred and forty-three dead Coreans were counted in the works. A few prisoners were taken, not above twenty, and most of them wounded. These last were treated with all attention possible and finally released.

Thus was a treacherous attack upon our people and an insult to our flag redressed. It was deemed desirable to hold the position, as our purpose was not to enter on extended operations, and on account of the exceeding danger and difficulty of holding the vessels in a position exposed to the various and uncertain currents of the river, it was deemed best to withdraw the entire force on the following morning, 12th of June.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to say that in this expedition our officers and men encountered difficulties which were surmounted only by the most arduous labor, and defeated a determined enemy in a desperate fight, with courage the most admirable. The victory is one of which the Navy may well feel proud.

PERSIA.

Frightful Ravages of Famine and Pestilence.

LONDON, August 22.—The news from Persia is still contradictory. The Levant *Herald* declares that the famine and pestilence are worse than ever; that there have been 27,000 victims at Ispahan alone; that the crops have been destroyed, and that one-third of the population have been annihilated. The details are said to be heart-sickening.

THE CHOLERA.

Spreading Rapidly in Prussia—Italy Alarmed and Taking Precautions.

BERLIN, August 21.—The cholera is spreading at Konigsberg. It has appeared at Cantzic. Stetten and the south of Prussia are still full of the disease.

ROME, August 22.—The Italian Government has taken most stringent precautionary measures against the cholera.

AUSTRIA.

Probable Retirement of the Premier.

VIENNA, August 23.—The *Free Press* today, in a leading editorial, hints at the retirement of Baron Von Beust, and urges as a political demonstration his election as Deputy from Vienna to the Austrian Parliament.

GERMANY.

Royal Visitors.

BERLIN, August 13.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived in this city. The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Saugenschwalback near Wiesbaden.

THE CHOLERA.

An Infected Ship Lands in England.

LONDON, August 23.—A foreign ship has arrived at Shields with cholera on board.

The Malady in Berlin.

BERLIN, August 22.—There has been four cases of cholera in this city. Two resulted in death.

France Taking Precautions.

VERSAILLES, August 23.—The Government is acting in concert with that of Italy to prevent the introduction of cholera in either country.

Fearful Ravages of the Disease in Russia—Mortality Statistics.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Late foreign papers contain accounts of the cholera in Russia, by which it appears that there is a heavy mortality from the disease in that country in proportion to the population. In St. Petersburg, from the first appearance of the cholera, on the 29th of August, 1870, there have been 6,817 cases, and 2,897 deaths. In Moscow and its environs, the epidemic is of a very malignant character, and in some regions, where medical assistance is difficult to obtain, it has committed fearful ravages.

The following is the report from Moscow of the 1st inst: Cases remaining 523; new cases 69; deaths 23. Since the 13th of March there have been 3,568 cases in Moscow, and 1,613 deaths. Cholera has appeared in several parts of the government of Vladimir, but the proportion of fatal cases is small. At Cronstadt up to the 29th of July there were 439 cases and 211 deaths; at Riga 109 cases in two days; at Wilna up to the 11th of July there have been 1,136 cases and 512 deaths; at Tambaff, a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, 2,504 cases are reported up to the 21st of July, and 1,242 deaths. At Rybinsky, a very important corn depot on the Volga, more than half the cases proved fatal. Many of the inhabitants were leaving the country when the disease was most prevalent, but in some sections the accounts are more favorable.

CRUELTIES OF THE COMMUNE.

Fiendishness of Boys and Women.

PARIS, August 23.—[By Mail].—The evidence given yesterday before the court martial, at Versailles, is of the most terrible description. Dr. Paymone testified that the Commune, on the 24th of May, formed a court martial at La Petite Roquette. He saw a man condemned to death in five minutes by some young wretches, about seven or eight years of age, who gave themselves airs of the greatest importance.

A young soldier was tried for the crime of not joining the Commune. His hands were tied behind his back and he was tortured in the most inhuman manner.

"Kneel," shouted the chief of these assassins, and the soldier knelt down. "Get up," and he rose. He was then made to kneel again, a handkerchief tied over his eyes, then, re-adjusted, and finally the poor lad was shot and his body tossed into a vegetable cart amid shouts and laughter.

Four other persons were massacred in a similar manner, among them Monseignieur Surat, who had managed to escape from prison, but who was caught by some of the juvenile offenders at the barricade and brought back. A woman demanded the honor of killing him, and she set on the unfortunate prelate with a poignard striking at his face; but the Bishop kept her off with his hands. At last, losing patience and jeered by the crowd, this fury drew a revolver and shot down her victim.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Late Debate in Lords Over the Ballot Bill.

NEW YORK, August 23.—London papers, just received, give the proceedings of the British Parliament on the ballot bill discussion. In advocating the passage of the bill in the House of Lords on the 10th inst., Lord Ripon spoke of the election in the District of Columbia, which he witnessed while in this country, and said that though the contest was one of race—white versus black—yet the election was conducted with the utmost tranquility. This, he added, was evidence that the ballot conduces in a remarkable degree to tranquility, simplicity and order in the elections.

The Duke of Somerset, debating the measure, said the Government was in difficulty and wanted a rallying cry. All its measures had broken down. It was the most unlucky government that ever was. What a mess they had made of it in the park here and the park in Ireland! Their army could not march and their ships could not swim. The Government did not much care whether the bill was passed or not. It would answer their purpose either way.

FRANCE.

Gambetta—Courts Martial.

VERSAILLES, August 23.—Gambetta proposes to the Republican Union [illegible] ties the dissolution of the Assembly [illegible] 1st of May next.

The evidence given before the court martial establishes the fact that the Federals, disguised as firemen, fed the flames with petroleum.

M. Gollett, a prison director under the Commune, deposed that he received Ferre's order to shoot the hostages under his charge, and that he declined to comply therewith.

Ferre Attempts to Read His Defense, but is Silenced—Legislative.

VERSAILLES, August 23.—In the court martial to-day, the argument for the prosecution was concluded, and counsel for the prisoners commenced to sum up. The accused, Ferre, attempted to read a printed defense, in which he declares that he looks to the future rehabilitation of France for vengeance. He was called to order by the court and not permitted to proceed.

The Assembly to-day approved of the new additional taxes, and decided to proceed to an immediate discussion on the question of the disarmament of the National Guards.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 23.—A decree has been issued providing for the issue of a loan on the 6th of September, the amount to be one hundred and fifty million pesetas and the rate of interest three per cent.

ENGLAND.

Riots at Newcastle.

LONDON, August 33.—The disturbances at Newcastle-on-Tyne continue, and the authorities contemplate calling out the militia to effect the restoration of order.

IRELAND.

Potato Blight Not so Extensive.

LONDON, August 23.—The report of the blight of the potato crop in Ireland is exaggerated.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Democratic Convention.

HON. J. S. DOOLITTLE FOR GOVERNOR.

A Sound Platform and a Strong Ticket.

FULL TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS,

The Nominee's Speech of Acceptance.

PARTY MOVEMENTS IN GENERAL

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

MADISON, Wis., August 23.—The Democratic Convention met to-day. One hundred and fifty-four delegates were present out of two hundred to make a full Convention. H. Palmer, of Milwaukee, presided.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The representatives of the Democratic party of Wisconsin, in State Convention assembled, hereby affirm—

First—That we point with pride to the economical administration of the estimated amount of taxation that prevailed in the State under Democratic rule, as contrasted with the enormous body of taxation and profligate expenditures of the succeeding republican State Administrations, and that the Democratic party, if restored to power, will observe economy, retrenchment and reform in every department of the State government.

Second—That the wise restrictions, enacted in the Tenth Amendment to the National Constitution, reserving to the States, respectively, and to the people all powers not delegated to the United States, is one of the strongest safeguards of popular freedom; that the acts of Congress and of the Federal Administration usurping powers not delegated and constitutional, and breaking down the distinctions between the powers of State Governments and those of the General Government are destructive to constitutional liberty, and threaten the overthrow of our existing form of local and Federal government and lead to the establishment of a permanent, centralized despotism in Congress, and the National Executive; and that we denounce as a vicious off-shoot of the centralizing tendencies of the General Government, the frequent attempts of the agents of the Federal Administration to interfere in in local political affairs.

Third—That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue; that under the pretext of raising a revenue within the past ten years the National Congress has established and continued that enormous robbery of the masses, for the enrichment of the few, known as the Protective Tariff System, which has swept our commerce from the seas, and fettered and oppressed every agricultural pursuit—a system of which the conventions of the Republican party have equivocally and falsely spoken in their platforms, but which that party perpetuates in Congress, and from which the people may hope for no relief but by the restoration of Democratic rule.

Fourth—That by corruption and profligacy the present Administration have squandered enormous sums from the National Treasury, that it is no answer to this complaint that they have paid some proportion of the National debt, and that a much greater reduction of the debt should have been made; but the Democratic party opposes oppressive taxation for the mere sake of a speedy payment of the debt, believing that by wisdom and justice in the adjustment of taxation and economy in the expenditures, the National debt may be paid with sufficient rapidity with but a light burden upon the industry and resources of the people, and that we are opposed to all forms of national repudiation either of the debt or of promises and bounties due the soldiers.

Fifth—That as the late amendments to the Constitution have been declared by the properly constituted authority to be a part of the fundamental law of the land, they are binding upon the people; that the Democratic party now, as in the past, know no higher law than the Constitution; that the time-honored principles of the strict letter of the Constitution applied by the framers and accepted by the wisest statesmen and jurists of the country, should be observed in all legislation by Congress relative to the Constitution and its amendments; that the Democratic party is opposed to the withdrawal of civil and political rights from any class of the people, and that we demand the removal of all political disqualifications.

Sixth—That the defalcations, embezzlements and corruptions of the National Administration and the prostitution of legislation to the demands of unscrupulous lobbyists, and greedy monopolists are a national scandal and disgrace, a most dangerous blow to the public credit, and an intolerable outrage upon the taxpayers of the country.

Seventh—That as the representatives of a constitution-loving and law-abiding party, we deprecate and denounce every outbreak of lawlessness and violence, whether committed at the North or the South, and that the acts of Congress which authorize the employment of the standing army to garrison a place where elections are to be held, and to constitute a local police in the States, and which empower the officers of the Federal Administration to interpose with military force for the purpose of overawing political conventions of the people, are subversive of free government and a perpetual menace to the public liberty.

Eighth—That while the people of this country hope to extend the blessings of our form of government over the entire continent, the course pursued by the National Administration in its efforts to annex San Domingo was an unjustifiable usurpation and a wicked attempt to lay hold of the faith of this people in their high destiny, and for unworthy purposes of personal gain.

Ninth—That while it is a State duty to foster all proper public improvements of the rivers within our borders, that the character of the improvements begun and projected on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, are such that it is a matter of national concern which should be persistently pressed upon the attention of the general government.

WHEREAS, Believing that no past habits of association and partizan affection should prevent the citizens of a free country from co-operating together for the success of principles that are necessary for the public safety and vital to the cause of good government; therefore

Resolved, That we commend the principles herein announced to the calm and candid judgment of the people of all parties in the State and we submit in their behalf and for the candidates nominated upon this platform the support and suffrage of all our honest and patriotic fellow citizens.

Hon. J. S. Doolittle was nominated for Governor by one hundred and twenty-three out of one hundred and fifty-four votes. He accepted in a carefully prepared speech hoping that he might do something to save constitutional liberty and republican institutions in substance as well as in name. He briefly reviewed the history of the country since the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the war, the emancipation proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery, which he fully endorsed. He claimed that Lincoln and Johnson sought reconstruction and the preservation of the rights of states, but that the spirits of evil were unloosed and disregarding their oaths and pledges and the constitution, the Radicals forced a plan of reconstruction outside of the constitution by military despotism and gross usurpation. The Supreme Court was reconstructed so as to not interfere with the revolutionary doings and cruel oppression of the late insurrectionary States, he regarded the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments as unfairly adopted, but there were only three possible ways of upsetting them; one by the decision of the Supreme Court that they were unconstitutional; adopting a new amendment wiping them out, both of which he regarded as impracticable, and by the use of military to control elections, which would be repugnant to the Democracy. Negro freedom and suffrage were accomplished facts, and could not be undone, nor did he believe the Democracy desire to do it. A general amnesty, so as to restore character and intelligence in Southern affairs, was the remedy demanded. The greatest issue of the day was the restoration of the government to the basis of the fathers as against the Radical dogma that the States had no right which Federal authority was bound to respect.

He closed with an earnest appeal to all lovers of country, to dismiss buried issues and rally to the salvation of republican institutions.

John A. Rice, of Waukesha county, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Milton Montgomery, for Secretary of State; Orton Klaus, for Treasurer; Edward S. Bragg, for Attorney General; T. E. Johnson, for State Prison Commissioner; N. D. Parker, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Jacob Boden, for Commissioner of Immigration.

Radical Split in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—The division of the Republicans on local offices and Legislative tickets, caused, as alleged, by the meddling of George C. Gorham, appears incurable. A mass meeting of the dissatisfied Republicans last evening repudiated the Legislative and municipal nominations, and appointed a committee to nominate new tickets.

After the meeting an affray occurred between Frank Pixley and A. J. Bryant, who participated in the meeting, and Billy Carr and W. W Stow, friends of Gorham, in which pistols and knives were drawn, but no one injured.

Radical Nominations.

TOLEDO, August 23.—The Republican Senatorial Convention of the Thirty-Third Ohio District to-day nominated D. W. Howard, of Fulton county, and H. P. Gage, of Hancock county, as candidates for Senator.

All Counties in Kentucky but One Heard From—Leslie's Majority 37,153.

Official returns from all but one county have been received at the office of the Secretary of State at Frankfort, give Leslie, Democrat, 126,057; Harlan, Republican, 82,078; Leslie's majority 36,981. Wolf county, the only remaining one to be heard from, is reported to give Leslie 388, Harlan 216, making Leslie's majority 37,153. This is doubtless the correct vote.

Muddle of New York Radicals Growing More Labyrinthian.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The *Times* and *Tribune* are still discussing the movements of the Republican factions; the *Tribune* correcting what the *Times* asserts, and the *Times* declaring that the *Tribune* seeks to avoid the *Times'* charges by a mixture of denial and accusation. The Union Republican General Committee, of which Mr. Greeley is the chairman, is charged with aiming at a division among the Republicans of the city, by reason of its refusal to co-operate with the organization known as the Custom House party, and out of the dilemma caused by these two organizations, Mr. Greeley believes the safest and easiest way is for the Republicans, under the Union Republican General Committee, to defeat the Murphy circulars, as they had been before defeated. As it now stands, the State Convention will have to decide between the rival paries.

AQUATIC.

The St. Johns' Crew Has It all Their Own Way in the International Rowing Contest—During the Race Renforth is Seized with an Apoplectic Fit and Soon After Expires.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 23.—The morning was clear and bright, and the water was smooth, Throngs of spectators were gathered on the shore and on steamers and small boats. The St. Johns' crew arrived first at the judges boat and waited the arrival of the Tyne crew, who came at 7:15 dressed in white shirts and blue caps.

Both crews were stripped, and at 7:25 flew away, the St. John leading slightly. The Tyne crew then made a spurt and the St. John fell behind, but the steady stroke of the St. John's told, and gradually they drew ahead, keeping the lead, although the distance was shortened from the spurts of the Tyne.

When three-quarters of a mile was reached the St. John lead three lengths, when Renforth, suddenly dropping his oar, fell over in the boat apparently in an apoplectic fit. The boat was then taken to the shore and Renforth taken to his quarters.

The St. John's quietly pulled over the course in about forty minutes. The betting has been quite free—two to one on the Tyne crew, chiefly among Canadians and Pittsburgh men.

Renforth died at 8:48. His death has caused a feeling of profound regret.

Later—Renforth's Death—Fast Time of the Winning Crew.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 23.—After Renforth was brought ashore, his recovery was but temporary, and he had not been in Claremont House twenty minutes when he died.

It is admitted now that the race was fairly lost by the Tyne crew before Renforth was attacked

The St. John's crew reached the turning stake in eighteen minutes, and made the entire race in thirty-nine minutes.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, August 23.—A large fire broke out this morning in the block of buildings forming the north side of Broadway between Main and Short streets, which resulted in the destruction of nearly all of the entire block. The fire was first discovered at a quarter to six o'clock in the morning in the carpenter shop occupied by Williams & Brother and owned by James Graves. It extended west to Graves' stable on Main street. The flames rapidly spread to the stable, so that when the fire department brought their engines into operation the conflagration had gained such headway that it could not be mastered. In one hour after the first alarm was given sixteen houses were destroyed, including a loss of $100,000, of which $30,000 was covered by insurance. The loss is mainly confined to the buildings, the stock in the different stores suffering little loss, and that is covered by insurance. This second great loss by fire of valuable city property following so closely upon that of Sunday night last, has demonstrated the insufficiency of the fire engine and hose for the suppression of large conflagrations, and the necessity of adopting some more efficient means for their extinguishment

Disastrous Conflagration at Ithaca, N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y., August 33.—A terrible conflagration occurred in this city last night. The fire originated in the works of Timothy Holister on Aurora street, at eleven, and spread north and west, sweeping a large area of buildings, when it was got under control. A row of stone and brick buildings on Aurora street to the Ithaca Hotel were destroyed. Green street for half a block, was burned on both sides; also all the buildings on South Tioga street, except those at the corner of State street. The Ithaca Hotel caught fire from the flames leaping from the hotel barns. From the hotel the fire continued down State street to the store of Culver & Bates, where its progress was stayed. The steamer was telegraphed for at Oswego which arrived in time to prevent the destruction of a row four story brick buildings. The entire destruction of property is estimated at $100,000.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—The first cotton of this year's growth was received by Thomas H. Allen & Co., this morning. It was grown in Arkansas and classed low middling. It sold for twenty-five cents.

NEW YORK CITY.

City and County Finances.

NEW YORK, August 23.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Common Council held to-day. The City and County accounts from January 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1871, were received from Mayor Hall accompanied by a lengthy message and explanation of the same.

Claims Against the City.

The decision of Judge Sutherland compelling the payment of $65,000 as the claim of Jas. Cornell for work done on the new Court House, will probably result in the presentation of various other claims of a like character, and the city papers think, that in addition to the extraordinary bills for work not down which have been paid out of the funds raised for the completion of the Court House, there will be several layers of liens put on the structure for work which has been done but not paid for.

Another Westfield Victim.

The body of a man supposed to have been a victim of the Westfield disaster was found on Monday floating in the Passaic river entirely naked. The left hand, both feet and right arm were gone, and the face disfigured.

No Franco-Russian Alliance.

The Russian minister Catacazy, has informed the correspondent of a city paper that he placed no reliance upon the cable reports of an alliance between France and Russia.

A Bankrupt City.

The sheriff of Patterson, New Jersey, advertises the sale of the City Hall, a let of horses and fire engines by auction to satisfy a judgement of twelve hundred dollars against the city.

Minor Topics.

There was an attempt at the organization of the Protestant American party at a meeting held last evening in the Twentieth ward.

Another party of Japanese have arrived here via San Francisco. They came here, as did their predecessors, to be educated, while some of them start for Europe for the same purpose.

A party of one hundred and twenty-nine children started for the west yesterday, in charge of the Children's Aid Society.

A number of French citizens are making preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic on September 4th, a year ago

The City and County Central Revenue Reform Association held a meeting yesterday, and resolved to employ two distinguished lawyers from outside the State to prosecute the leading men of the Tammany Ring. Senators Trumbull of Illinois, and Hendricks, of Indiana, were mentioned as men of the right stamp.

New York Radical State Convention.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Republican State Convention is called for September 27th at Syracuse.

Pap for Tom Murphy's Chickens.

At a meeting of a Custom House Republican Association last evening, a committee was elected to secure situations for members of the Association desiring pappointments under the general government.

Quarantine.

The Board of Health has directed a quarantine of thirty days for vessels from all ports infected with yellow fever, cholera, etc.

The Street Car Again.

Almost another street car murder occurred last night. Mrs. Harrington, who tried to detain a thief, escaping from the car, that had stolen her watch, was fired at, but fortunately without effect. The name of the scoundrel is George Gunter. He was arrested.

TIT FOR TAT.

New York City Authorities Bring Suit to Eject the "Times" Proprietary.

NEW YORK, August 23.—An ejectment suit was commenced to-day in behalf of the city against George Jones & Co., the alleged owners of the *Times* building, the plot of which is claimed as city property. It is said the ground was given by the city in 1765 to a number of Presbyterian gentlemen, who built an old brick church thereon, the condition of the conveyance being that it should be forever devoted to religious uses and to the purposes of a cemetery, and revert to the corporation in case of its not being used for these purposes. The Alderman will pass a resolution calling upon the city authorities to carry on the suit to recover the property, which is valued at a million dollars. It is said on the other hand, that the ground was purchased by the original proprietor of the *Times* directly from the trustees of the old brick church, that the reversion was at the same time purchased from the city authorities, and that the full consent of the latter as well as the State Legislature to the transfer were obtained.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

New Officers of Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of State of New York.

UTICA, August 23.—At the annual session of the Grand Encampment held this evening, the following officers were elected: Thomas Proden, of York, Grand Patriarch; Wm. Gould, of Buffalo, Grand High Priest; Chas. V. Clark, of York, Grand Treasurer; John H. White, of Albion, Grand Representative. The total Encampment membership is 3,690; the net increase during the year, 609. The total receipts was $18,409,70.

UTICA, August 23.—The following officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have been elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, E. S. Ralphs, York; Deputy Grand Master, William Lucy, Albany; Grand Secretary, Charles V. Clark, York; Grand Treasurer, Jacob Russell, York; Grand Representative, William Waddell, Troy; Grand Warden, Thomas J. St. John, Ithica.

THE TURF.

Helmbold Vanquishes Longfellow in the Great Four Mile Race—Time 7:49 1-4.

SARATOGA, August 23.—The crowd at the races to-day was nearly equal to last Thursday. The first race was a dash of three-fourths of a mile, and was won by Moselle, beating Precedent in 1:21¾. There was tremendous interest in the great race between Longfellow and Helmbold. During the first three miles Longfellow led by from one to two lengths. Helmbold began to gain in the last eighth of the third mile, passing under the string half a length ahead. Longfellow lost steadily during the last mile, Helmbold leading three lengths at the first quarter, six at the half mile, finishing sixteen lengths ahead of Longfellow amid the most tremendous enthusiasm and cheers. Time 7:49¼.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS & DEBILITATED,

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

The Great Blood Purifier and Beautifier of the Complexion.

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Sarsaparilla

WILL RADICALLY EXTERMINATE FROM THE SYSTEM SCROFULA, SYPHILIS FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SORE EYES, SORE LEGS, SORE MOUTH, SORE HEAD, BRONCHITIS, SKIN DISEASES, SALT RHEUM, CANKERS, RUNNINGS FROM THE EAR, WHITE SWELLINGS, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, NODES, RICKETS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, NIGHT SWEATS, RASH, TETTER, HUMORS OF ALL KINDS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISEASES THAT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE SYSTEM FOR YEARS.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its Blood-Purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion.

HELMBOLD'S

Catawba Grape Pills,

The Most Reliable Purgative and Cathartic Knowd—Superseding Salts, Magnesia, etc.

In Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc; no nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

Are purely vegetable, being composed of

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE

AND

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB.

Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury or other deleterious drugs.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD

Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelpia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"THE DAMNED DIMICRATS."

A NEW WAY TO CONVINCE VOTERS.

A "Breeze" in the Eleventh Ward—Mill Between a Republican Mud Artist and a Democratic Blacksmith—The "Artist" Gets a "Stucco" Head Put on Him.

A few days ago Mr. Samuel Beltore, plasterer and Republican member of Councils f.om the Thirteenth ward, met Mr. M. Kane, who is an Irishman by birth, a blacksmith by profession, and a Democrat by choice, at a cozy resort near the junction of Webster and Kirkpatrick streets, Eleventh ward. Near by is a resort kept by "Granny" Bierhoff who deals in warm ice water and cold bourbon. The blacksmith and the plasterer walked in to look at the nice pictures, and met several other parties inside. Mr. Belfore inquired of Mr. Kane if he was "going to vote for Gen. Sweitzer?" Mr. Kane replied that, "he did not know who he would vote for," whereupon the stucco Councilman got his hump up, called Kane hard names, and said, in his mild way, "You d——d low Irish traitors always vote the Dimicratic ticket (he had been reading the *Gazette*) The Milesian Democrat mildly insinuated that the "Stucco" man did not know what he was talking about. This was more than the meek, mild, milk and water Councilman could stand, and raising his ro al right hand—the same hand with which he puts on plaster, and deposits Republican ballots, and struck the unoffending Democrat This was more than the vulcanite Patlander could stand so he returned the blow by "going" for the Republican canvasser, and laid him out in regular McCoole style. The fight progressed for some time, when several friends of Belfore finding the Councilman was getting the worst of it, lifted the plasterer whose pulse by this time was begining to beat heavy, on the top of his antagonist. There were now four to one and the battle was being waged on unequal terms when a friend of the blacksmith interposed. The parties then seperated and left for home. Belfore here got a "stucco" head put on him, and Kane being considerably bruised around the head and face. Belfore expects the respectable Republican voters will testify their opinion of his zeal by re turning him to Councils by a largely increased majority.

* * *

BOLD ROBBERY.

A Market Street Jewelry Establishment Robbed.

Yesterday morning, between four and five o'clock, a tavern keeper on Union street was awakened by a suspicious noise in the rear of Messrs. Stevenson & Son's jewelry store, which fronts on Market street. On examination he discovered two men entering the window of the store, the shutters of which they had just opened with a "jimmy," or some similar instrument.

The burglars were alarmed and left to the double quick, followed by Officer Cook who, however, failed to overtake the thieves.

In their hurry they dropped three small cases, each containing a valuable set of jewelry. These were picked up and taken to the Central station. Examination of the stock yesterday morning showed than about $2,000 worth of goods are still missing. The articles taken are mostly gold lockets and heavy gold chains, with a few bracelets valued at $200 each. Had the burglars not been disturbed the robbery would have been heavier, for fully $25,000 worth of jewelry had been left out of the safe that night. A description of the articles taken have been received at police headquarters, and there is every prospect of the property being recovered, as the goods carried away are nearly all of a peculiar pattern, imported by the firm, which can be identified easily.

The men were also fully described both by officer Cook, who followed them, and by a boy employed at the store, who had the evening previous seen them about the premises. The boy's clue was of considerable value, for he had not only seen but talked with one of the men. While standing in front of the store on Thursday evening he noticed a man and a boy on the curb stone looking up at the awning overhead. On the corner of the street and Fifth avenue another man was lounging, watching the pair. The boy distinctly heard the youngest of the three say, "I could make it over the awning and get in the window and open the back door." Then, catching sight of the listening boy, he walked up to him and said, "I'll pin your ear for you if you say anything about this." His companion called him away, and they then disappeared around the corner of the diamond. The boy s description coincided with that of officer Cook. Detectives Moon and Dressler concluded from the description that two young men named William Hazlitt and Frank Small, both of whom are "professionals," were the ones wanted. They marched about the city and were rewarded about four o'clock yesterday afternoon by seeing both together on Market street. They were immediately taken in custody. At the Central Station they were searched, but no goods were found on them. Small carried a large dirk knife, while Hazlitt was armed with a six shooter. The boy was sent for who was positive that they were the men he had seen but Officer Cook is equally sure that they are not those he followed. Late last night a third person who is supposed to have been the one who had proposed to climb the awning, was also arrested by Officer Mackeral and placed in a cell. An opportunity will be given for his identification this morning. The tavern keeper will also be called on to-day and if he pronounces them the men he saw an information will be made against them.

An old woman was found wandering the streets last night, searching for her son aged thirteen years from whom she strayed away. The two arrived for Cincinnati yesterday, and accidently got separated on the street, as both were strangers here and had no place to stop at. The situation was unpleasant she induced to remain at the Station House until the boy is found.

* * *

Ariosa, Fragar, Compono.

See explanation in local column.

* * *

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

POLITICAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

Radical Republican Office Seekers.

GENERAL SWEITZER.

BY "OUR JERRY."

"Consistency, thou art *not* a jewel."—

Once upon a time there was an old rooster and political vicar of Bray, in Oregon, called "Scrubbingbrush Bob." Bob had a convenient set of political principles that could be "adapted" to any emergency, any latitude, or any party. He had been returned to the Legislature several times on the Republican ticket, but of late the party was losing strength, and his constituents began to think that Bob was "flickering" a little. Bob saw the crisis and prepared to face it like a man, or die like a big Indian. Accordingly at the next meeting, being called on for a "delivery" he gave them *his* platform in the following pithy gush: FELLOW CITIZENS—I am an Oregan man from the crown of my head to the sole of my feet. I believe in Womans' Rights, States Rights, in internal and external improvements, in Free Trade, and Sailors' Rights, in light taxes, cheap government, and revenue reform. Fellow Citizens—These are *my* sentiments. I hope they are *yours*. If they are not, why —*mine can be altered*."

He was returned. There was no getting over him.

Sweitzer is the "scrubbing brush Bob" of Pittsburgh, the political "Sugar Bob" of Allegheny county. In politics he is a

"Sort of cross-breed, gay and airy,
Between an angel and a fairy."

He has been down to see Walter Bray "Carry the news to Mary," and he has been practising on that key for several weeks past, and he thinks he has got the exact "key note." Gross thinks he has the "key note" too. So do Planetary Benjamin and Sunday School Samuel. But Sweitzer has an advantage over them all. He's versatile. Like the Frenchman's flea "now you see him and now you don't." He can edit a comic almanac, do the handshaking, and play political mumblepeg with any of them. Since General Grant went back on that "little arrangement" consequent on his political "flip flap," mumblepeg is Sweitzer's "strong suit." From "Dan to Bersheeba" he can't be beat on mumblepeg. But he only plays it with a certain class—the "orthodox" Germans.

He is afraid of warm ice water; abhors cold Bourbon and takes his "mug flip" through a quill. His daily fare consists entirely of scrambled quinces. It puckers the General's photograph a little, but that don't matter. What hurts Sweitzer in the present canvass is that he is too consistent and never *changes*. In these progressive days a man ought to change politically as he does physically—about every *seven* years at least. Of course he ought to make the sommersault neatly and gently, and not in such a way as to injure his spinal column, or injure his moral fibre, or lose his hold on the *vox populi*.

The "shifting" should be done by degrees the way the lawyers get to heaven, and not suddenly like a Cheap John advertisement "changeable twice a week." The printers are not the only people who like "standing matter," provided it don't stand too long. The natural expression of the General's countenance is stern. He used to be as grum and sour looking as the lions around in front of the Dollar Savings Banks. But since the present campaign opened his expression is entirely altered. His facial angle is "pitched" for a perpetual smile—a soft, insinuating smile, a winning smile—such a one as Cleopatra fooled Mark Anthony with. If smiles can do it, Sweitzer is going to make some powerful ten by twelve smiles. Ben Morgan says that Sweitzer can smile as nice as a "confidence man" and we all know what a healthy smile that is. Previous to the war the "General" was one of the most active and efficient supporters of the "Fugitive Slave Law," and legion was the number of "contraband nigs" that the General hunted down and returned to slavery. If there is a speck of generosity left in the "smoked voters" of Pittsburgh, they will surely come up "square toed" to the rescue of the man who so kindly "went" for them when Ike and Sambo were in bondage. The General is now dreadful sweet on the velvet headed citizens, and if they don't reciprocate they ought to be "smiled" on a little. Sweitzer will have nothing to do with the Bull Run voters, and says "he don't want Hibernian votes." He is frotny in denunciation on the lager beer Rationalistic Germans, denounces Carl Schurtz, and damns that

"Circumspect old Kaiser
Who is such an early riser,
And a member of the Peace Socie-tee."

Besides the General is a little penurious and don't understand the financial principle that "the worth of a thing is what it will bring."

Gross is offering $6 25 a head for the primaries, and Sweitzer is only paying $2 75. It looks as if the extra $3 50 will tell, as we all know that the longest pole generally gets persimmons. But Sweitzer has one stronfi card, he is related to the "wandering administration." He is related to the Washington county McKennan and McKennan is related to Grant. He now sucks $6,000 in government pap through an administration teat. If it comes to a "scrimage" Grant says he will come on and nibble ginger bread at Sweitzer's—and then "Sweitz" can say *veni, vidi, vici*. Sweitzer used to hold a seat high up in the Democratic synagogue. But In 1867 he nominated that gallant soldier, Wellington H. Ent, for Surveyor General, and supported the nomination in a neat a little speech. While on the cars home from the convention he fell asleep, and while sunk in profound slumber a change came over the spirit of his dream. A hump-backed demon, with his tail tucked in his boots and one of his horns sawed off, came to him and said: "Sweitz! Sweitz!" It is a pity to see a man with as long a head and as long a name as you voting the Democratic ticket. Come over to our side and I'll make it rain "loaves and fishes." "Sweitz" pondered, and had half a notion to say, "Satan, get thee behind me," but in an instant he said "O. K. my boy, give us yer hand." The train arrived at the depot, awoke from the the spell of that dream which had bound him, and he has been in the political "trapeze" business ever since. He is known as the neatest "acrobat" in the business, and he tells it *sub rosa* that unless he can make the Mayoralty in a straight heat, there will be one Republican vote less in Allegheny county next fall, but don't tell it to anybody. He is "kurrect." "Doth not the ox know his master, and the ass his master's crib." What he knows abeut farming is epitomized in this charming little ditty which he recites daily on Fourth avenue:

In the world's broad field of battle;
In the bivouac of life,
I'm agoing my bottom dollar
In the Mayoralty strife.

Next!

* * *

Ariosa, Fragar, Compono.

See explanation in local column.

Ariosa Fragar Compono **Ariosa Fragar Compono**

Professor Blot, and other celebrated professional cooks, have clearly demonstrated the impossibility of making good Coffee without using a variety of coffees.

The French, who excell in making Coffee, use quite a variety of coffees properly combined, which accounts for the world-wide reputation French coffee has justly acquired.

After a series of experiments, assisted by the most famous professional cooks, we have arrived at the proportions of each kind of coffee that is necessary to produce that wholesome, fragrant and refreshing beverage, "a cup of good Coffee." All tastes can be supplied in the following combinations of coffee:

ARIOSA COFFEE,

a combination of Maracaibo and other choice coffees, costs only one cent more than Rio, and gives better satisfaction.

FRAGAR COFFEE,

a combination of Java and other choice coffees, that will be found to give better satisfaction than Java Coffee, costing two cents more than Ariosa.

COMPONO COFFEE,

a combination of Mocha, Java and other choice coffees, costing four cents more than Fragar Coffee, Warranted to be superior to anything offered.

The above coffees are so perfectly and delicately combined as to produce a bequet of flavors which it is impossible to obtain from any one single kind of coffee.

A microscopic examination of a grain of coffee, after it has been roasted, will show you innumerable pores or cells, into which the air penetrates, carrying off the aromatic principles of the coffee.

We have obtained letters patent for a process of hermetically sealing the pores of the coffee immediately after it has been roasted, thus retaining the aroma and strength of the coffee. The ingredients used for hermetically sealing are perfectly harmless, and are in daily use in most families, and besides act as a clarifying agent thus enabling the house-keeper to dispense with eggs or other substances for *clarifying* or *settling* her coffee. We put our coffee up in one pound air-tight packages, so together with the hermetically sealing our coffee will retain its flavor for months.

Coffee should never be ground until you are ready to make it, as the essential oil (to which it is indebted for its flavor) is volatile and passes off if it is ground long before it is made. And, besides, you can save one-third the quantity of coffee by grinding your coffee as you need it.

Much of the coffee landed is damaged by the sea-water, and large quantities of coffee that have become putrid and almost rotten are constantly being sold. This is sometimes sold as low as one to two cents per pound, roasted after it is dried and so artfully mixed with good coffee as to defy you to detect it.

The above Coffees are warranted to be made from perfectly sound, wholesome coffee, and we will give $1,000 reward for anything unwholesome in the above coffees. Many storekeepers refuse to keep our coffee as they can make large profits on the unwholesome trash that is usually sold for coffee.

SPICES.

If you were to analyze the spices that are usually sold, you would find black lead, tumerci, terra-alba, venetian red, stale bread, wormy crackers and many other filthy and dangerous adulterations, all so artfully mixed up that it would require a scientific chemist to detect them.

Much of the sickness can be traced to the unhealthy coffee and spices usually sold.

If we are still in the possession of good health, that priceless blessing, we should all the more carefully guard against everything that would rob us of it.

All our attempts to be healthy will be in vain as long as we continue to use these poisonous adulterations.

Our mills are the only known mills that manufacture none but perfectly pure spices, one package of which will go as far as three of the adulterated spices that are usually sold.

One thousand dollars reward will be paid for any adulteration found in our spices.

ARBUCKLES & Co.,
Props. Pure Spice Mills,
242 and 244 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

Ariosa, Fragar, Compono.

See explanation in local column.

* * *

Pimples Removed.

and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co.. New York

* * *

The Duquesne Wagon Works of Messrs. C. Coleman & Son—Their Patent Iron Thimble Skein Wagon.

Among the really extensive manufactories in our midst is the old established and well known Duquesne Wagon Works of Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, which are situated on Marion avenue near the Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny City. The main building is one hundred feet square, where a large number of hands are employed, besides which the firm occupy other departments for storing lumber and finished work. The Messrs. Coleman have an established reputation, far and near, for the excellence of their work which include spring and plain wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, rakes, etc., all of which are constructed of timber of the choicest selection, and well seasoned, the best quality of iron and warranted perfect in each and every part. A specialty with the firm is their Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagons which have an enviable reputation for strength, lightness and economy. The iron axle thimble skein is so constructed that makes it the strongest at the end of the box where the greatest pressure comes—it cannot spring, and retains its proper position, which as most of our readers know is most important to insure the easy draught of a wagon.

The facilities of Messrs. Coleman & Son are large and ample, which enables them to furnish anything in their line on short notice and at the most reasonable prices, including hubs, spokes and all kinds of wagon materials. Farmers, commission merchants, grocers, and all who use wagons or wheel-barrows, continually or occasionally, would do well to visit the Duquesne Works before purchasing, and at least see what the Messrs. Coleman have to offer in quality and price. Remember their location, near the Soldiers Monument, Allegheny city.

* * *

Ariosa, Fragar, Compono.

See explanation in local column.

The Prettiest Woman

In New York society, last winter, was a rough-skinned, freckled faced lady in Dayton, O., but one year ago. She used Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon her face and hands with such persistency, that her complexion became her greatest attraction. It will do the same for any one. It will obliterate sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, sunburn, &c., give a marble-like complexion, and perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Magnolia Balm is to the complexion, Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon is to the hair. It not only beautifies the hair, but stimulates its growth, and prevents it from falling out and turning gray. All druggists keep these articles. au19;t4w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DEMOCRACY OF LOWER St Clair Township will hold their Primary meeting for election of Delegates to the County Convention, which meet on the 26th inst., at the Tavern of George Colbauch in said Township.

DAVID D. BRUCE,
Chairman of County Committee.

August 13, 1871. 1td& Wtd

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead,
Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine,
Varnishes of all Kinds, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
84, 84, 84, 84,
Market street, Market street.

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE WINE.

50 cases of the celebrated American Champagne Wine.

Also 50 cases Scuppernong Wine.

These Wines are of remarkably fine flavor, and are especially recommend d for invalids. Those wishing pure and Good Wines at moderate prices, should give them a trial.

JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street.

MINERAL WATERS.

Fresh from the Springs,

20 barrels fresh Blue Lick Water.

25 cases Congress Water from the High Rock Spring.

25 cases Congress Water, from the Congress and Empire Springs.

15 cases Missisquoi Spring Water, all received direct and fresh from the Springs by

JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES—A full and complete stock of Patent Medicines always on hand at the the lowest rates at

JOS. FLEMING'S
Corner of Market Street and Diamound.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, prepared by Garanciere & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty in France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuses or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Full directions in each box. **Price $1 per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5.**

Sold by the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Courtland Street, New York. Pamphlets of Advice sent free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are unfailing in the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONI WAFERS. jy11-TU-TH&S:eowd&eow-W

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia. Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy 29:1yw

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&W.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH HOMEOPATHIC Medical Institute,

No. 264 Penn Street.

Dr. Augustus Slee continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of 18 years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases. Sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M. Sunday excepted. au g.13d&wly.

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Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

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WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. (15:1h

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from **$5 to $10 per day** in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

To a limited amount, upon a railroad which is well located for business, and which has been already largely constructed with the funds of its Stockholders, cannot be otherwise than safe. This security is increased if the Constructing Company is composed of men of high charact r, and of ample means for successfully carrying through the work they undertake. The

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY

Offer for sale a bond which combines these advantages to an unusual degree. The route lies between Mobile, Alabama, and Houston, Texas—passing through New Orleans, the New York of the South. Of the whole line of 475 miles, about two-thirds are already built, and the Stockholders have expended nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS in the work The bonds now offered are secured by a mortgage upon all that part of the line west of New Orleans, which has an enormous traffic assured to it from the start, this being the only rail connection by which the cotton, corn, cattle and other productions of Texas can reach New Orleans.

So important is this coal considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise, by direct donations, by endorsement of second mortgage bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company. amounting in all to over eight million dollars.

The First Mortgage

Eight Per Cent Bon

Now offered, are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are for $1,000 or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of 8 per cent. Currency or 7 per cent. Gold, at the option of the holder. Bonds registered if desired.

Among the leading Stockholders of the Company are Hon. E. D. Morgan, Ex-Governor and Ex. U. S. Senator; Hon. John A. Griswold, Ex-Lieutenant Governor, Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Oakes Ames, M. C. Massachusetts; Messrs. Morton. Bliss & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Harreson Durkee, and others, of New York; Benj. E. Bates, President Bank of Commerce, Franklin Havens, President Merchants' Bank, Boston, and others, also well known.

The above statement of facts proves the SAFETY of these Bonds. The PROFIT is equally manifest upon examination. They are sold for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1st. At this price they afford a certain income for forty-five years, or nearly nine per cent. upon their cost. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser *more than 77 per cent.* greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents., while holders of Government Sixes will find a decided profit in selling them at present high prices, and re-investing in the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Bonds.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.

Information concerning the Company and the Road, and pamphlets containing map and full details of the enterprise, can be obtained of the undersigned or any of the Company's Advertised Agents.

W. B. SHATTUCK
BANKER, AND
Financial Agent, N. O., M. & T. R. R. Co.,
No. 23 NASSAU STREET, New York.
aug13:1md&W

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Near the Soldier's Monument,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. Our

Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon,

We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

C. COLEMAN & SON.

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R O S A D A L I S

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on *every* package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore
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DR. R. W. CARR. "
DR. F O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

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CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD.

A CARD

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 145 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.

(Signed) CATHERINE DAVIS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration have been this day granted to A. P. Lewis, Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Lewis, late of North Fayette township, deceased; and all persons indebted to said decedent will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will please present them, properly authenticated, for setlement to A. P. LEWIS.

July 19, 1871. jy 22:6tW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

1871. PROSPECTUS 1871.

OF THE

CAMPAIGN POST.

The many and vital interests involved in the Pending State Campaign make it more than ordinarily essential to

Circulate Democratic Documents,

And thus present to the minds and judgments of the people the necessity of voting out of power their present

RADICAL OPPRESSORS.

Believing that in no other way can this be done so

CHEAPLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY AND SO EFFECTUALLY,

As by circulating Democratic newspapers we have decided to issue

"A CAMPAIGN POST,"

From the fifteenth of July until the fifteenth of November, or for a period of four months.

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For the purpose of increasing the circulation of THE CAMPAIGN POST, we offer it at the following remarkably low rates—which barely cover the cost of white paper:

SINGLE COPIES, - - - 50 CENTS

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THE CAMPAIGN POST will contain forty-eight columns of reading matter in each issue, made up of Editorials, Political, Literary and General News Matter, and the Markets. In fact it will be a

FIRST CLASS FAMILY PAPER,

Worth fully double the subscription price. All the principal elections in the United States will take place before the campaign paper expires.

Remember that these terms apply strictly to the Campaign Paper. All orders should be sent to

JAS. P. BARR & Co., Publishers,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEW COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

Opportunity for Profitable Investment Within Reach of Every One.

Pittsburgh Opens Trade with Japan and China through an Incorporated Company, HAVING ITS OWN BRANCH HOUSE in Hiogo, Japan, through which it

NOW IMPORTS TEAS,

And is Preparing to Export Pittsburgh Manufactures to pay for them.

An old Pittsburgher, who has lived nine years in Japan buys the Teas for this Company exclusively, from first hands, which enables this Pittsburgh Company, (the only Genuine Tea COMPANY in the United States) to furnish its patrons with the CHEAPEST, PUREST AND FRESHEST TEAS at all times.

This Company has an Authorized Capital of $200,000, and to meet the wants of its growing business

To Become Stockholders and Customers,

Invites Tea Importers, Wholesale and Retail Grocers. Manufacturers who may wish a new market for their goods; Merchants who may wish to handle Chinese and Japanese Silks, Fans, Flowers, and Curios of all kinds; Housekeepers, and all persons who want a profitable and safe investment of small or large sums, as well as all persons who believe in encouraging home enterprise, and in enlarging markets for Pittsburgh manufactures, and finally

All Who Drink Tea,

Invest in this Company. Give it the trade you must give some one and by MERELY AN ACT OF PREFERANCE, earn large and sure dividends on your investment and get a cheaper, purer and fresher "Necessary of Life" than you do now.

10,000

STOCKHOLDERS WANTED,

BY THE

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Authorized Capital $200,000
Shares $10 00 Each.

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☞ Copies of the Charter and By-Laws and further information furnished at the Office of the Company, 140 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., where Subscription Books are now open.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers.

J. H. TUTTLE.
de24:tf 78 Nassau street, New York City

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

Committee on Prolongation of Thiers' Powers—Reported German Outrages.

PARIS, August 18.—The Committee to which the prolongation of Thiers' powers was referred by the Assembly, elected Viscount Benoist D'Azy, Chairman, and Marc Girdin, reporter. The Committee will probably report on next Monday. The debate on the motion will be opened on Tuesday.

A counter-motion is anticipated from Gambetta and Duke D'Broglie, but it is believed that the original motion, with some modifications, will be carried.

Abbatucci, the Impersalist Deputy to the Assembly, from Corsica, has resigned his seat in the Chamber to make room for Rouhr.

Negotiations for the complete evacuation of France by the Germans is still pending.

The journals continue to report outrages committed by the Germans in France.

A member of one of the court martials, at Versailles, is reported to have been wounded by a Bavarian, while walking in Clarenton.

Warlike Preparations.

PARIS, August 18.—The *Patrie* says Russia is making great military preparations. The Czar, accompanied by General Lefio, the French Ambassador, visited the camp of the 12th army corps at Josarsko Selo. Prussia is also fitting up her cadres, perfecting her armaments, and collecting enormous quantities of stores The *Patrie* believes that the preparations of the latter power are aimed at Russia.

The Court Martial.

VERSAILLES, August 18.—Before the Court Martial to-day, Ferrat described the fearful state of anarchy which prevailed under the commune, and stated that both Cluseret and Lullier, sought to seize the dictatorship. The Incendiaries he said were nearly all foreigners.

IRELAND.

French Deputation Visit Ireland—The People Wild with Excitement—Speeches, &c.

LONDON, August 16.—The deputation of French citizens appointed to visit Ireland and thank the people of that country for the aid and relief given to wounded French soldiers during the war with Prussia, has arrived. The people are wild with excitement, and the roads leading to the stopping place of the Frenchmen became impassible because of the crowd. Wednesday night the city bands (performers dressed in green,) marched to the hotel where the Frenchmen are stopping, and played American, Irish and French national airs, and also some Fenian tunes. There was no interference by the police. The deputation reached the Shelbourn Hotel at three o'clock, and in response to calls from the people, came out upon the balcony, and a member of Parliament made an address to the crowd. Marshal MacMahon also arrived with a deputation and was loudly cheered by thousands of people. His reception was worthy of a king. Many of the houses are illuminated to-night and the enthusiasm of the people is exceedingly great.

LONDON, August 17.—The French deputation, which has been so enthusiastically received at Dublin, are headed by Count De Flavigney.

ENGLAND.

Queen's Assent to the Army Bill—Investigation—Railway Accident—Sentenced.

LONDON, August 17.—In the House of Lords to-day, the Queen's assent to the army regulation bill was announced.

In the House of Commons Viscount Enfield said that a searching investigation has been ordered into the fact of the recent murder of six Englishmen in Peru.

Mr. Gladstone spoke at length in defense of the action of the police at the Dublin meeting on the 12th, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Maguire, member for Cork, and others.

The Government Supported.

LONDON, August 17.—In the House of Commons finally a division of the House was called for and resulted in a majority of fifty-two in favor of the course of the government in the suppression of the Dublin meeting.

Queen Victoria, who left London several days since, and passed a day or two at the Palace at Holyroad, arrived at Balmoral to-day. She will shortly visit the Duke and Duchess Argyle at Inverary Castle.

A railway accident occurred last night at Wolvenhampton, Staffordshire, twelve miles from Birmingham. Thirty persons were more or less seriously injured.

Dobson, the American convicted of Scuttling a British ship was sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment.

RELIGIOUS.

The Pope's New Encyclical—Thanks to the Catholics of the Entire World—Prince Gortschakoff and the Evangelical Delegation.

LONDON, August 17.—The Pope's new encyclical will be published in Rome. It thanks the bishops and the Catholics of the entire world for their demonstrations of attachment made on the occasion of the Potifical Jubilee, when, from all parts of the globe, defying every danger and threatened outrage, they repaired to the Eternal City to offer their congratulations.

Prince Gortschakoff publishes the report of what passed between him and the Evangelical Deputation at Frederickshafen, in July. He says: "Having heard them, he replied that their mission had the appearance of an interference in the domestic affairs of Russia, and that she could not permit any foreign intervention whatever, and that the Russian Government could not tolerate the shadow of an intervention, from whatever side it came.

The missionaries expressed their respectful regret, and he accepted the address of the American Delegation to hand to the Emperor. The address to the Emperor of the Swiss Delegation, which was written in London, he decidedly refused to accept. He then explained that it might seem invidious to only accept the address of the American Delegation, and requested them to withdraw it, which they did.

THE CHOLERA.

Crossing the Russian Frontier into Germany.

LONDON, August 19.—A dispatch from Gumbennen, East Prussia, a town sixty-six miles east of Koenigsberg says the cholera has appeared in several districts on the German side of the Russian frontier.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Address From the Throne. Read by the Lord Chancellor.

LONDON, August 21.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Commoners were summoned to the chamber of the House of Lords, where they listened to the Queen's speech. But six peers were in attendance, and only a few ladies were present. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, as one of the members of the Royal Commission.

The following is a verbatim copy of the speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—The time has now arrived when I am enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and to commend your unwearied labors for the public good. I acknowledge with satisfaction the loyal readiness with which you have made provision for my beloved children Princess Louise and Prince Arthur. The great events and important change which recently occurred on the Continent of Europe will not compromise the friendly relations existing between the United Kingdom and foreign Powers. Whatever part I may take in those international questions, which from time to time may arise, will continue to be taken with no other view than with the maintenance of the general concord and public right.

The Eastern Question.

The Conference which was sitting in London, at the commencement of the session, was joined during its deliberations by the French Plenipotentiary, and it considered and agreed upon a revision of those stipulations of the treaty of 1856 which concerned the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. I trust the unanimous decision of the powers which have been recorded in the new treaty, may assist in securing tranquility and welfare in the East.

Relations with the United States—The Washington Treaty.

With special satisfaction I refer on the present occasion to our relations with the United States. By the Treaty of Washington, modes of settlement have been fixed for the several questions which have long remained in dispute, my communications with the American Government not being without promise of advantage to other countries. The President concurred with me in the application of that principle of amicable reference which is proclaimed by the Treaty of Paris, and which I rejoice to have the opportunity of recommending by example, and we have also agreed on the adoption of certain rules for guiding the maritime conduct of neutrals, which may, I trust, ere long obtain general recognition and form a valuable addition to the code of international law. I place full reliance upon the disposition of the Americans to carry forward with cordiality and zeal the subsidiary arrangements which have been determined on for the execution of the treaty. I shall apprise the parliament of Canada that the provisions which require its consent are in my view highly conducive to the interests of the Dominion. On these provisions, however, that parliament will pass independent and final judgment.

GERMANY.

Date of the Fulda Conference.

LONDON, August 19.—The report that the conference of German Catholic Bishops was held at Fulda on the 3d instant, proves to be incorrect. The meeting is to be held in September.

The Roumanian Difficulty Subsiding.

A correspondent of the Prussian *Cross Gazette*, writing from Vienna, states that the controversy between Prussia and Roumania in regard to the affair of the Strousberg Railway bonds, is progressing to a peaceful solution.

SPAIN.

A New Governor for Porto Rico.

MADRID, August 19.—Gomez Pultido has been appointed Captain General of the island of Porto Rico, in the place of General Baldrick, resigned.

Prince Humbert—The Coming Budget.

MADRID, August 20.—Prince Humbert, of Italy, is expected to arrive here on Friday.

It is reported that in the forthcoming budget the estimates for the support of church and the maintenance of public worship will be reduced.

PERSIA.

Terrors of the Famine—27,000 Victims.

LONDON, August 18.—The famine in Persia is more terrible than previously reported, as 27,000 deaths have taken place in Ispahan alone from starvation, and the condition of the province of Moseonderan is still worse. Tha rice crop is a complete failure, and the cattle plague, small pox, typhus fever and cholera prevail.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Arbitrator.

LONDON, August 19.—It is officially reported that the President of the Swiss Confederation has appointed M. Jacques Stampfli, Senior Federal Councillor, and formerly President of the Republic, as arbitrator on the part of Switzerland, under the Treaty of Washington.

HELMBOLD.

Attempted Suicide.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A special dispatch from Long Branch states that this morning Dr. H. T. Helmbold attempted to shoot himself. His face only was injured, and he was carried bleeding to his hotel.

The Buchu Man Denies Having Tried to Kill Himself.

H. T. Helmbold denies that he attempted to commit suicide at Long Branch today and says, while gunning, having discharged one barrel, he put his mouth to the barrel to clear it and accidentally discharged the other barrel by touching the cock with his knee. His injuries are slight.

KENTUCKY.

Complexion of the Next Legislature—A Beggarly Minority.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—Sufficient returns have been received to indicate certainly the complexion of the next Kentucky Legislature. It will stand as follows: House—eighty-two Democrats, and eighteen Republicans. Senate—thirty-five Democrats, and three Republicans.

WILLIAM KITTS was burned so severely on last Monday at Cherry Run that he afterwards died. The fire resulted from a gas explosion in a pump forcing oil to a large tank. Five other persons were severely burned. The exploding gas made a complete wreck of a boiler house, machine shop and three tanks. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.—*Venango Spectator.*

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1871.

Treasury Circular.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer to advance the payment of the September interest without rebate on Tuesday next. The following circular has been issued today:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 18, 1881.

All exchanges of bonds held as security for the circulation of National Banks for other bonds of the United States except for new five per cent. bonds now being issued will be suspended from this date until further notice.

[Signed] H. R. HULBURT,
Comptroller of Currency.

Mexican War Pension Renewed.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day signed the renewal of the Mexican war pension to James Wilkner, which in September, 1861, at the age of sixty-five, he forfeited to enlist as a private in Co. G, First Pennsylvania Volunteers. Its amount, however, is only two dollars per month, and the veteran is now and has has been for some time, in Blockley Almshouse, Philadelphia.

Subscription to New Loan.

Governor Cooke paid into the Treasury to-day, on behalf of the European Syndicate, fifteen millions of subscription on account of the new loan.

Meddling.

The captain of an English vessel at the wharf at Darien, Ga., recently had occasion to punish four insubordinate sailors by confining them in the hold of his vessel. The imprisoned men, through their lawyer, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from a negro magistrate who caused them to be brought before him, and after a hearing released them. The matter has been made the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the British Minister and the State Department, the captain having complained to his government of the interference of the local magistrate, as a breach of international law. The matter is now being considered by the proper officials.

The actual redemption of the principal of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, is $132,139,575. The usual monthly debt statement for the same period foot up a reduction of $94,327,764. The difference between the statements is because the monthly statements, being the balance sheet, takes the cash and accrued interest into account, which are considered outstanding liabilities.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

The Hall Closed Against Baron De Carmin—Demonstration by a Mob—Proclamation by the Mayor—Free Speech to be Maintained.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., August 17.—When Baron De. Carmin arrived to deliver an anti-Catholic lecture last night, the hall was closed. The demonstration by the mob was such that the lecturer had to be taken to the police headquarters for protection. The authorities subsequently succeeded in clearing the streets and the Baron was escorted to his boarding house.

Second Dispatch.

OGDENSBURG, August 17.—The rioters of the Baron De. Carmin lecture affair are still defiant. Mayor Proctor to-day issued a proclamation stating that there have been manifestations of a tumultuous character in the city for the past two nights, occasioned by the interruption of a public meeting, and public feeling is now in such a state of excitement that further and perhaps serious trouble may be apprehended. He warns persons to preserve peace and calls on all welldisposed citizens to assist in maintaining order and the liberty of free speech, assuring the citizens that he will use the power vested in him to protect the rights of all. A special meeting of the common council was held this morning, at which it was resolved that the right of free speech should be maintained at any cost.

A large number of special policemen were appointed and the troops will be called out if necessary.

5:10 P. M.

Thomas Daly and a number of the leaders of the mob of Tuesday evening has been arrested. At this hour no hall has been secured. The excitement is increasing. The friends of law and order are determined that the lecturer shall be heard.

The police headquarters are guarded by one hundred special policemen in addition to the regular force. The Mayor is personally in charge.

EVANS' EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Powerful Ring Has Divided the Money and Decided Not to Refund it—The Law Too Loose to Convict Evans.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—A special to the *Evening Telegram*, says that in the Evans case the Governor has instructed the Attorney General to adopt such measures as he deems necessary to the State. The arrest of Evans for embezzlement will follow. A powerful ring is believed to be connected with Evans, that they have divided the money and decided not to refund it to the State. Eminent counsel have been consulted, and they feel assured that Evans cannot be convicted of embezzlement because of the looseness of the law, and that the members of the ring have calculated all the consequences of his arrest which is now expected, and they confidently expect him to be acquitted, as he has no property, and his bond is only for ten thousand dollars. They expect the bond will be collected, and there the farce of the case will end. It is a most complete conspiracy to defraud the State

GEARY'S PET.

The Harrisburg Thieving—The Governor "Yields"—Evans Refuses to "Slap Up."

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 18.—There is every probability that the Evans case will be settled in court on charges brought by the State Treasurer and Auditor General. Governor Geary has yielded everything into the hands of Brewster, Mackey and Hartranft. Evans thus far refuses to pay the two hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars agreeably to the notice served on him by the accounting officers.

Later.

HARRISBURG, August 18.—Attorney Brewster will commence proceedings against Evans, and compel him to pay the State $292,046.

POLITICAL.

Proposed Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—The Democratic Executive Committee decided this morning to hold the Convention for the nomination of a State and county ticket on the 12th of September.

Tammany Republicans.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The *Times* this morning gives the names of sixty persons whom is charges with being professed Republicans, and in nearly all cases leaders in local Republican organizations, and holding important offices under Tammany. It says that the affiliations of these men with Tammany Hall have created feuds in the Republican ranks and materially aided Tammany at election time.

Bolting Cleveland Radicals.

CLEVELAND, O., August 19.—This morning twenty or thirty prominent Republicans of this county met at the office of Judge Spaulding, summoned by private letters signed by three influential Republicans, for the purpose of putting in nomination a ticket to be voted for at the next election. After some discussion it was directed to put in nomination an independent Republican ticket. The ticket nominated containes nominees of the regular Republican Convention for Judge, Auditor, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney and Coroner, but throws out the remainder.

A Radical Lie Nailed.

NASHVILLE, August 19.—Mr. Oseault, recently of Franklin county, Tenn., in a publication in the Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader*, states that Northern men could not sofely reside in that county, owing to the hostility of the people. Thirty-eight citizens of Northern birth, chiefly from Ohio and Indiana, residents of Franklin to publish a card contradicting the statement of Oseault.

Nebraska to Vote on a New Constitution.

OMAHA, August 19.—The Constitutional Convention of Nebraska adjourned to-day, *sine die*. The question of the adoption or rejection of the new constitution is to be submitted to a vote on the third Tuesday in September, and if approved the officers elected under it are to be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Besides the question of a new constitution or not there is also to be voted upon the questions of compulsory education and reformatory schools; the question of the right of counties and towns to issue bonds for internal improvement; the question of the prohibition of license as applied to counties and towns, and the question of female suffrage. Minority representation was squelched and will not be submitted. There is a large outdoor meeting being held here to-night in opposition to the Sunday liquor law which is being enforced.

Col. McCook Prostrated by Over-exertion and Heat.

COLUMBUS, O., August 19.—Colonel McCook, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been compelled by ill health to suspend his canvass of the State. He does so with reluctance, and only upon the earnest advice of medical men of eminence, who say that his system is so prostrated by his labors in the intensely hot weather of the last three or four weeks, as to make rest absolutely necessary. The meetings appointed for him will all be held, other speakers supplying his place. As soon as his health shall be sufficiently restored he will resume speaking.

THE SING-SING AFFAIR.

Recapture of Five of the Escaped Convicts—They are Well Suplied With Greenbacks.

SING SING PRISON, N. Y., August 18.—Oliver Scott, of Clarksville, has just reached here with another convict named Jacob Miller, the wife murderer, who was caught at nine o'clock last night on the country, road. Walter Williams, the robber, was with Miller and was fired upon, but escaped. Five of the convicts in all have been recaptured. Dennis Conroy, who was caught this morning, told Russell, the agent, that the two strangers on the tug boat were ex-convicts, but nothing would tempt him to give their names. Russell stated that each prisoner captured would be punished with a ball and chain attached to the leg for three months. The prisoners are well supplied with greenbacks.

SING SING, N. Y., August 19.—Van Orten, Captain of the tug-boat Dean Richmond, and John W. Earle, implicated in the escape of the convicts on Thursday last, were discharged after examination yesterday.

POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., August 19.—A dispatch from Sing Sing says, convict Creamer was shot in the hip and lungs and is undoubtedly mortally wounded.

Bernard Wiley another Sing Sing convict was captured this morning. He was shot in the back with a pistol in the hands of one of his captors. This makes eight captured thus far.

Later.

Convicts Creamer, Kingland, Barns and Albert Williams, have been recaptured and returned to Sing Sing. Another convict supposed to be Bernard Wiley, is held for identification.

RAIN.

In South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 20.—The heaviest rain fall known here for many years, terminated this morning. During the forty-eight hours preceding more than eight and a half inches of rain fell. This was followed to-day by a severe gale.

In Georgia.

SAVANNAH, August 20.—We had a terrific gale accompanied by heavy rain here on Friday and Saturday. A portion of our railroads are washed up and the mails are to be brought here by pole cars. We have no communication south of Station 7 on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. On the Central Railroad there are two washes, one near the city, and the other one six miles out. No regular trains have arrived since Friday night. Many buildings have been damaged, and great damage has been done the rice crop.

KENTUCKY.

Official Returns from All but Six Counties.

LOUISVILLE, August 19.—Official returns from all but six counties in the State give Leslie, Democrat, 134,326; Harlan, Republican, 87,907.

The majorities on the Democratic slate are as follows:

Leslie, Governor, 36,419; Carlisle, Lieut. Gov., 39,028; Rodman, Attorney Gen., 39,247; Smith, Auditor, 39,525; Tate, Treasurer, 39,211; Grant, Register, 39,163; Henderson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 39,565.

Lester's vote is the largest ever given to any candidate in the State, and it is not likely the remaining counties will make much change in the above figures.

THE SING SING REFUGEES.

Probable Death of a Re-captured Convict—No More Taken.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 21—A dispatch from Sing Sing states that the convict Bernard is now in Hackensack jail and will die, and that up to this time no more of the escaped convicts have been recaptured.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—The Farmers' and Miners' Railroad Company will hold a meeting on the 26th of August to elect officers. The Company has a charter to build a road from Franklyn through Butler county to a point in Allegheny county. At some future time we may make a detailed statement of the advantage this road would be to the mineral resorces of Venango and Butler counties.—*Venango Spectator.*

DARWIN HENRY, a resident of the Rynd Farm, Venango county, died on last Saturday morning from the effects of a heavy dose of laudanum taken the night before.

AT a special election for City Auditor, held in Titusville, on Tuesday, R. D. Fletcher was elected by a majority of 141. The defeated candidate was Thomas Smith. The contest was warm. Both candidates were Republicans. Mr. Fletcher was generally supported by the Democrats.

THE surviving members of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment will hold a re-union at Meadville on the 12th of September. The members of the Forty-fourth New York have been invited to participate in the festivities.

A LITTLE daughter of James Simpson, of Farmington township, Clarion county, five years old, fell off a fence, on Thursday, 10th inst., receiving injuries from which she died a short time afterward.

THE Democaacy of Crawford county holds its delegate elections on Saturday, August 26. The nominating convention will meet at Meadville on the following Tuesday. Allegheny county has designated the same days.

A COMMITTEE of prominent capitalists of New Castle were in Franklin, Venango county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, to ascertain the feelings of the people in reference to the building of a railroad from Newcastle to Franklin, to be known as the Baltimore, New Castle and Franklin Railroad. No decided results followed the conference, but when the project has been examined, no doubt the people of that vicinity will do their share. This is the road to which allusion was made in THE POST on Saturday last.

THE Kittanning *Sentinel* completed its seventh year on Thursday. Its editor, a sound Democrat and upright gentleman has cotributed no little to the sure and gradual increase in the Democratic vote in that region and which gave us a victory last fall. He says: With congratulations for our success, with sincere thanks to the friends who have adhered to us through both "good and evil report," with hopes for the future, that our country may speedily, as it eventually must, be redeemed from the thraldom of excise and placemen, we start afresh with a new volume and renewed vigor to battle for the right as we understand it.

FERD. REIBER, Esq., of this place, went to Freeport on Wednesday last, on business connected with public schools, and while attempting to get on the cars while they were in motion, was struck on the head by one of the cars and rendered for a time insensible. He was able to get home but has been confined to his room ever since.—*Butler Herald.*

JAMES BREDIN, Esq., has sold his house and lot in this place, to Mr. Stoughton, for $6,250, and intends to remove to Pittsburgh. We are really sorry to lose so estimable and worthy citizen. Mr. Bredin has attained the front rank of the legal profession in this place, and was always esteemed a gentleman of strict business habits.—*Butler Herald.*

PATRICK MURPHY, a native of Ireland, died at the residence of his son, Pat'k. Murphy, in Derry township, this county, on Saturday last, in the one hundred and sixteenth year of his age.—*Greensburg Rep. and Dem.*

WORK was commenced last Friday on the Buchman Valley Railroad.

FROM the Gettysburg *Compiler* we learn that engineers are surveying a line to connect the South Mountain and Western Maryland Railroads.

JACOB SCHOCK, indicted for killing Mat. Kearney, at Shomokin, was arraigned for trial at Sunbury, on the 12th inst. The trial continued until Wednesday last, when Schock was acquitted.

A PUDDLER, named James Doyle, middle-aged, and a stranger, commenced work at the Mount Carbon rolling mill on last Wednesday, but, after making several heats, he complained of sickness, and about ten o'olock at night started to cross the canal to get some ale. He was not seen again till Saturday morning early, when the lock tender, opposite the works, discovered his body floating in the lock. A coroner's jury was summoned and a verdict of accidentol drowning rendered. It was thought that in crossing on the lock gates he was seized with faintness and fell into the water. He formerly worked in Columbia, and had a brother in trade in Harrisburg.—*Pottsville Standard.*

MRS. ANN GARRISON, mother of our townsman, C. M. Garrison, died at the residence of her daughter-in-law in Mantorville, Minnesota, on the 30th of July, in the ninety-second year of her age. Up to within a short time of her death, Mrs. Garrison maintained her vigor of body and mind in a remarkable degree. When she was in her eighty-seventh year, she traveled from New York to Minnesota, a distance of over one thousand miles. It was her intention after a short visit there to return east and make her home with her son in Brookville, but her children there would not hear of her leaving, and insisted upon her remaining with them, which she did until her death.—*Brookville Jeffersonian.*

WILLIAM BANKS, Esq., an aged and eminent citizen of Indiana county died on the 10th inst. The *Democrat* says: He was the oldest member of the Indiana county Bar, having been admitted in the year 1826. Mr. Banks was a native of the Juniata Valley, and removed to Mercer county when quite a youth. He studied law in Mercer county with his brother, Hon. John Banks, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1825. In 1826 he removed to this county and the same year was appointed Clerk to the Commissioners. He was afterwards appointed Prothonotary, &c., and subsequently served two terms in the lower branch of the State Legislature. He also discharged with great fidelity the duties of the office of District Attorney for six years. By his emperate life and great business tact, had accumulated quite a fortune, estimated to amount to $125,000.

Millions Bear Testimony.
to the wonderful curative effects of the California Herb Bitters.

OHIO NEWS.

A WRIT of injunction has been allowed by Judge Goddis, of Mansfield, restraining the Crestline Water Works Company from procuring water at the Springs in Richland county. This will raise some novel questions, prominent among which will be the right of an incorporated city to control or appropriate property outside of its limits or jurisdictions.

MR. C. MCCOY, of Monroe township, Coshocton county, while digging a well recently, discovered a vein of iron ore about four feet thick and of good quality. It is thought it will yield sixty per cent. of iron. A company has already been organized to work it. Great excitement prevails in that region.

WM. VANDERVORT, for some time a train boy on the C. & M. V. Railway, and recently brakeman on the Little Miami Railroad, was killed last Saturday morning by falling between the cars while the train was in motion. His residence was at Morrowtown.—*Zanesville Signal.*

In Marion, on Friday, a boy ten years old named Johnny McAndrews attempted to jump off a moving train of cars. He fell under the wheels and was cut completely in two. Twelve cars passed over the body.

LAST Wednesday morning about three o'clock, an alarm of fire was given to our citizens by the whistle of an engine attached to a westward bound freight train. the warehouse belonging to John Fisher and containing nearly 3,000 bushels of grain was in flames and had made too much headway to be stayed by water applied with buckets. The loss is near $7,000. Insurance, 5,000—Loudonville *Independent.*

SUNDAY morning about one o'clock a fire broke out in the apartment of a man named John Williams, in Burnell's row at the coroner of Boardmen and Wall streets, Youngstown. The flames speedily enveloped and destroyed the entire row—three of William's children perished in the flames. The names of the children were Lizzie, Annie and William, aged respectfully fourteen, ten and eight years. The coroner's inquest developed that the fire had originated from a kerosene lamp which Mrs. Williams left burning on a bureau when she retired for the night.

J. H. WALLACE, of New Lisbon, was nominated for Common Pleas Judge by the Democratic Convention which assembled in Alliance on Thursday last.

THE "UNADJUSTED."

Gov. Geary Charged with Conniving with Evans—The Money "Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth."

The following is from the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of Saturday:

THE EVANS CASE.

The exposition of the defalcation of the "Special Agent of Governor Geary," as he is called, to which we have devoted so large a portion of our attention during the week, has excited surprise and indignation throughout the State. It is not only that we have unearthed what we think the law will call the embezzlement of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the State's funds. That would be bad enough. But in doing this we have most unexpectedly developed a very singular disposition on the part of the highest officials of the State to excuse and shield the accused agent, instead of adopting the promptest and sternest measures to protect the State and punish the offender.

Governor Geary has undoubtedly connived at the irregularities of his agent, for years past. The discovery of his secret agreement with him bars all plea of ignorance of his malfeasance. The desire to drive Deputy Attorney General McClure from his office, as a punishment for exposing the fraud and the declaration that he is entirely satisfied with the Agent's conduct, are among the unanswerable proofs that Governor Geary has preferred to shield Mr. Evans, rather than to protect the interests of the State.

Why Governor Geary should have stood between his special agent and exposure needs to be explained. Mr. Evans has kept three hundred and twenty thousand dollars of public money for several years; and the indications now are that the money has been, in some way, spent. We were led, at first, to hope that the bulk of it was within reach of legal process of recovery. But we fear, now, that this is not the case. But where is it? Mr. Evans can tell if he will; and if an honest use has been made of it, there can be no object in concealing it. We shall accuse no one of sharing in these spoils, until we get the proof. But when we do get it, we mean that the public shall have it.

Attorney-General Brewster has not moved with great rapidity in following up this important case. Making all allowances for the deliberate processes of the law, it is hard to understand why the special agent is not already under arrest. We take it for granted that the Attorney-General will do his duty, after a while; but, considering the promptness of the financial officers of the Government, the public naturally looks for a similar activity in the law department.

The Kentucky Election.

[From the Louisville Ledger of Friday.]

We have received returns from three more counties—making 106 in all—which bring Leslie's vote up to 123,977, and Harlan's to 86,094. Majority for Leslie 37,883. The counties yet to hear from gave the Democratic candidates for Congress, in 1870, an agregate of 2,861, and the Radical candidates 2,441. These figures added respectively to the vote for Leslie and Harlan, would make the following totals:

For Leslie	126,838
Fot Harlan	88,535
Majority for Leslie	38,303

It is now certain that Leslie's vote will exceed that of Seymour by more than 10,000, and that his majority will vary but little either way from 40,000.

The above figures are obtained by the careful addition of returns from one hundred and six counties, received directly from the county clerks or from the office of Secretary of State.

You Any Old Cigar Boxes?

There has been a recent judicial decision, touching the tax upon cigars, making it a penalty of $50 not to destroy the box after the cigars shall have been taken therefrom. This applies not only to the regular dealer in the article, but to the consumer, and the individual who has a dozen empty cigar boxes "kicking around" his house, or in the possession of his children, had better put his foot in them, or institute a savings bank in order to meet the penalty, since the law does not excuse ignorance.—*Chicago Republican.*

Our Patent Iron Axle.
Thimble Skein wagons are warranted to run lighter, are stronger and cheaper than any other wagon in the Market, also Railroad carts and wheelbarrows at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near soldiers Monument Allegheny. Colman & Son. Contractors supplied at low rates.
au19:1teowd&W

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The M. & M. National Bank vs. the Brady's Bend Iron Co.—Petitioners Motion for a Provisional Assignment Dismissed—Opinion of Judge McCandless.

Judge McCandless delivered an opinion in the United States Court yesterday morning, in the case of the M. and M. National Bank, of this city, vs. the Brady's Bend Iron Company, The M. and M. Bank, through their attorneys, filed a petition asking that the Iron Company be declared bankrupts. To this petition an answer was filed, denying the acts of bankruptcy charged and demanding a trial by jury. The petitioning creditors also alleged that the company was removing its goods and chattels, the products of its works, from its place of business at Brady's Bend, and that such disposition of its property was fraudulent and intended to defeat the provisions of the bankrupt law. They therefore asked the Court to issue their warrant to the Marshal commanding him to take possession, provisionally, of all the property of the Company. A sworn denial was filed by the Company to these latter allegations, and grave reasons were assigned why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. An argument on the point raised was heard some days since. Messrs. Veech, C. B. M. Smith and D. Watson appeared on behalf of the creditors, and E. S. Golden, Esq., for the Company. This case has excited considerable interest, not only because of the large amount of money involved in the proceeding, but owing to the fact that upwards of fifteen hundred workmen are in the employ of the Company, and if an adverse decision had been rendered, al. of them would have been thrown out of employment.

Judge McCandless, in concluding his opinion says: "To appoint a provisional assignee, pending the issue to be tried by a jury, would be to arrest the operation of the machinery, stop these extensive and valuable works, and throw hundreds of workmen out of employment, for we cannot order the Marshal to do more than take possession of and guard the property of the corporation until the trial by jury is had, or until the further order of the court. This would be ruinous to both debtor and creditor, and would impair the security which the latter has for the payment of his debt. It is proper to add that since the argument I have conferred with my brother McKennan, and we concur in the principles upon which this case should be decided.

"The rule is discharged, and the appointment of a provisional assignee is refused."

PROBABLY FATAL FALL.

A Carpenter Falls Fifty Feet From the Roof of a House—His Physician Reports His Recovery Doubtful.

A very serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon in Allegheny City. A carpenter, named Frank Minehart, is one of a number of workmen employed on a new residence now being completed on Jefferson street. Yesterday about four o'clock Minehart, who was at work on the roof, wished to descend to the ground, and instead of using a ladder, undertook to slide down a rope used to hoist up shingles. He had barely swung himself clear from the roof when the rope broke, precipitating him a distance of nearly fifty feet. It was a clear fall of three stories to the ground. When taken up Mineheart was found to have been terribly bruised and nearly insensible. Very singularly no bones were broken, but he seemed to be injured internally. A carriage was procured and he was moved to his home on Taylor avenue, when Dr. Boggs was summoned. The physician reported that the unfortunate man would probably not recover. He is an unmarried man of about nineteen years of age.

Breach of Promise.

Yesterday morning C. C. Taylor, Esq., attorney for Elizabeth Powell, instituted legal proceedings against Joseph Peterson for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff alleges that the promise was duly made and the time of marriage decided upon, but notwithstanding the fact that she is ready and willing that the contract should be fulfilled, the defendant has refused and still refuses to make good his promises. Why the defendant has acted in such an unaccountable manner the affidavit of the lady whose feelings have been so deeply injured, fails to disclose.

The New Bank at Clarion.

The new bank, recently established at Clarion, Pa., is called "The Discount and Deposit Bank of Clarion." The following gentlemen have been elected officers: President, Hon. James Campbell; Cashier, T. B. Barber. Directors—James Campbill, D. B. Curll, I. B. Knox, T. S. Wilson, W. R. Curll, A. B. Stull, T. B. Barber, who represent over $300,000 in cash and property. The bank will soon be in operation, and its present management is a guarantee of its success.

Obituary.

We are sorry to be called on to announce the death of Mr. Thos. C. Duff, which occurred yesterday morning at Tyrone, Blair Co., in this State. Mr. Duff had a large number of friends in this city, who will be pained to hear of his demise in the very prime of life. The funeral takes place in Tyrone.

A LAWYER named white, we learn from the *Chronicle*, has again commenced to gather testimony for the prosecution (persecution would be better) in the case of Rev. John A. Gray. The *Chronicle* also informs us that the evidence will not be given to the public until all the witnesses have been examined. We are reliably informed that there is no truth in the report that the testimony is to first see daylight in the columns of the *Police Gazette*.

A GERMAN named Leffert was badly hurt on Tuesday at the railroad crossing at North and Irwin avenues, Allegheny. With a companion, he was driving down the street and did not notice the approach of a train. The engine struck the buggy and demolished it, throwing Mr. Leffert fifteen feet. He sustained a severe gash on the head and was bruised about the body. His companion was unhurt. He was removed to Rebler's Hotel, where Dr. Buchan attended him.

YESTERDAY morning, at about half past five o'clock, as a train of empty freight cars was being backed from the bridge into the tunnel on the Pan Handle Railroad, a portion of the cars jumped the track near the Second avenue crossing. Five of the cars were thrown off and more or less wrecked. The track was obstructed for about half an hour.

MEREDITH'S MISERY.

Hearing in a Horse Case—Dr. J. W. Meredith Before Alderman Humbert—Singular Developments—Hunting a Stranger.

The case of horse stealing in which Dr J. W. Meredith, of Braddock's Field, figures as defendand has already received some attention in our columns. It came up for a hearing before Alderman Humbert yesterday afternoon when some peculiar circumstances, not before made public, were brought out. The animal, a bay mare valued at $600, owned by Mr. Joseph Plumer, a well known Wood street merchant, was early in the spring placed at pasture with a Mr. Kirkpatrick, at Braddock's Fields. On the night of the 28th of July, about ten o'clock Mr. Kirkpatrick went out to see if the animal was safe, a precaution which he had been taking each night. The mare was in pasture as usual, and he went to bed satisfied. In the morning, however, she was missing. Handbills were struck off and distributed, and all usual means taken to recover her. Yesterday Mr. J. H. Malone book-keeper for Mr. Plummer, found the animal in the stable of Messrs. McTighe, and Shaffer, came to Alderman Humbert's office and had a search warrant issued. Accompanied by officer Keep, who held the warrant, he repaired to the stable. Admission was demanded, but, as is alleged, was refused by Mr. Andrew McTighe. They got into the stable by the back way and secured the mare, which they took away with them. In answer to inquiries, it was stated that the animal had been purchased without the knowledge that it had been stolen.

The parties went again to the Alderman's office, and information was made against Mr. McTighe, not for stealing the animal, but for having it after it had been stolen. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500 for a hearing yesterday afternoon. Mr. Shaffer was absent at this time, and when he returned he announced that he had bought the animal, on the 29th of July, from Dr. J. W. Meredith, of Braddock's Fields.

Dr. Meredith was sent for and came to the office. He admitted selling the horse, but said that he himself had bought it from another man. A week before July 29th, a young man who owed him a bill for professional services amounting to $140, called on him and said he would give him a horse in settlement of the account. The Doctor agreed to it and nothing more was said until on the 29th, when the young man brought the animal and received a receipt for the bill. The Doctor not having use for the beast sold her to Mr. Shaffer. The young man's name is George Behtel, and to substantiate his statement Dr. Meredith made information against him, swearing that at the time mentioned he had sold him property known to be stolen.

A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer Keep. He, in company with Mr. Shaffer and Dr. Meredith started for Wilkinsburg, where the accused was supposed to life. After the most diligent inquiry no trace of the man could be found, and so far as could be ascertained, no man of that name existed in that vicinity. This was the opinion of the Postmaster, the Justice and others. It is stated that the Doctor refused to question one individual who might have given some information. Be that as it may, he was brought back to the Alderman's office, and there Mr. Wm. Shaffer made information against Dr. Meredith for selling stolen property, alleging that on the 29th of July he sold to deponent, for the sum of $120, the mare stolen from Mr. Plummer. It was on this latter information that the hearing was given. The animal was brought to the office and identified and other testimony brought out. For the defense the Physician could only reiterate his statement and say that for certain reasons the man must have given a ficticious name. He asked time to have the matter examined into, and at his request a further hearing was postponed until Tuesday the 29th inst. The prisoner was then committed to jail in default of $1,000.

THE following officers were elected at the Red Men's Convention as officers of the organization for the ensuing year: Grand Chief Powhattan—Fred. Schmidt, of Pittsburgh; Assistant Grand Chief Powhattan—John Sinn, of New York; Chief Powhattan—Wm. Knoeler, of Louisville; Grand Priest—H. Simon, of New York; Grand Secretary—Christopher Seeger, of Philadelphia; Grand Treasurer—Rudolph, of Maryland. Grand Marshal—Charles Brehmer, of Maryland; Grand Herald—T. Heser, of Kentucky; Grand Warrior—C. Betzman, of Ohio; Grand Guardians—C. Brasentanz, M. Frommer, of Pittsburgh, John Schneider, of New York.

MR. THOS. C. DUFF, son of the late Peter Duff, died at Tyrone yesterday morning in the twenty-ninth year of his age. Deceased was widely known and respected for his many estimable qualities.

Hale's Temperance Bitters
Are a medicine not a vile beverage.

Chapped Hands,
And face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Rough Skin,
Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

Millions Bear Testimony.
to the wonderful curative effects of the California Herb Bitters.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A LITTLE daughter of Wm. Zahniser of Jackson township, Mercer county, fell off a fence on to a scythe; and was injured so badly that death will probably ensue.

FOREST COUNTY is to have a large tannery, situated in Howe township, which will employ 200 men or more.

A SOLDIERS' monument was unveiled at Corlish on Saturday last, with the customary ceremonies.

THE Democratic Conferees of the 24th Judicial District met at Altoona on the 19th inst., and nominated the Hon. Thaddeus Banks of Blair county, as the Democaatic candidate for President Judge of that district.

THE Bethel Coal Company having been operating for coal near New Wilmington, recently struck a vein four feet thick. This is new territory and the material found of the finest quality.

A NEW Railroad Company, under the name of the Baltimore, New Castle and Franklin Railroad is projected at New Castle. It is contemplated to raise a stock subscription of $400,000—the gentlemen engaged in it allotting half that amount to Lawrence county, and the other moiety equally between Venango and Mercer counties. On Friday $150,000 had been subscribed in New Castle, and by the end of the present week, it is confidently expected that all the Lawrence county allotment will be taken up.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s, 1881	118½
United States 5-20s, 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	113⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅞
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Road	88¼
Central Pacific Railroad	100⅝
Cy. Pacifics	116¼

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

REMARKS—The weather continues warm and dry, though there are some weather-wise prophets who predict that there will be rain in sufficient volume soon to cause a rise in the rivers. So mote it be. The new Grain and Produce Exchange is progressing finely, new accessions to the membership being made daily, and much interest taken in its affairs. Every one engaged in the grain and produce business should give a helping hand to the Exchange, and when once firmly established it will be found of incalculable benefit to all concerned. We have little new or interesting in regard to the markets. Trade generally may be styled dull; but such is usually the case at this season of the year. Old wheat flour is firm at quotations, whilst new wheat brands are unsettled. As yet there is no established price for new wheat. The fruit and vegetable markets continue to exhibit much activity.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,120
Cheese, bxs	238
Wheat, sks	2,065
Oats, sks	2,721
Bacon, tcs	115
Apples, bbls	478
Corn, sks	1,873
Rye, sks	150
Butter, pkgs	39
Dried beef, tcs	10
Bacon, pcs	500
Barley, sks	150

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands; on the purchase of small lots the prices are a fraction higher:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was not very active; prices are unsettled; the asking rates with sales were for sugar cured hams 14½a15½c; do shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 6½a7c; ribbed sides 8¼a8¾c; clear 9½a10c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $14 00. Lard—tierces 10a10½c; buckets 12a12½c; kegs 11c per pound.

POTATOES—The market was steady and the supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales at $1 75a2 25 per bbl; Baltimore sweets $4 50a5 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—The market was well supplied; we note sales of spring at 50a60c per pair by the coop as per size and condition.

PEANUTS—Firm with sales of Tennessee at 11c per lb.

HAY—Maintains its firmness; wagon lots sold at various prices, from $20 00 to 28 00 per ton; baled sold at $22 00a25 00 per ton.

WATER-MELONS—In ample supply; we note sales at $10 00a20 00 per 100.

APPLES—We have nothing of importance to notice as relates to prices or demand; the stocks on hand are ample with fair receipts; the market favors buyers; the extreme rates are $1 00@2 00 per barrel.

ASHES—The market continues to move along steadily; prices have been uniform for some time; soda ash, common, 4@4¼c; refined, 4@4½c; potash, 7@7½c; pearls, 8@9c per lb.

BEESWAX—Market steady with regular sales at 33@35c per lb; the receipts for some time past were light.

BROOM CORN—Demand moderate; with sales of a similar description at 5@6@7c per lb.

BUTTER—The falling off in the receipts have increased the confidence of holders in fact strictly prime lots find ready purchasers; we can report sales at 18@20c for that description; medium and common descriptions are dull with more sellers than buyers.

CEMENT—The market continues to be well supplied with the various grades; we note sales of Rosendale at $4a4 50; Louisville $2 50a5 10; Calcined plaster $4 25a4 50 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—The demand was purely local; merely to meet the wants of the city trade at 80a85c.

COUNTRY BACON—May as well be numbered among the things of the past; parties that have small lots on hand are anxious to close out, and as to prices they would not be very particular; country lard dull at 8¼a8¾c per pound.

CHEESE—The market has improved in feeling, although prices have undergone no quotable change; we note sales of Ohio Goshen at 10a10½c; Factory 9a9½c; Dairy 8a8½c per pound.

CARBON OIL—The market continues to drag along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important; standard brands are selling in 25 and 50 barrel lots at 22½a23c; in a small way the usual advance is obtained.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off; this fact has increased the confidence of holders; still it seems difficult to obtain an advance; sales of nice fresh ones are reported at 11a12c.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair trade demand for local purposes; the stock in first hands is not a large one, still there is sufficient on hand to meet all ordinary demands; standard brands are sold at the following rates: good spring extras, $6 50a6 75; choice baker's flour, $6 80a6 90; red winter, good to choice, $6 50a6 75; fancy brands held at the usual advance.

GRAIN—We can report a good attendance at the new Exchange. This is as it should be. New members are being added daily. The sales made were liberal. Wheat is in moderate supply; we note sales of new red at $1 20a1 22; old at $1 25a1 28; white and amber, $1 28a1 35 per bushel as per quality and condition. Corn dull with more sellers than buyers; sales of prime ear at 65a66c delivered; shelled uncertain. Oats dull with a declining tendency, with sales from first hands at 42a44c; store rates, 45a46c. Rye—the market is still unsettled; the receipts have been light; we quote nominally at 70a75c for good to prime qualities; 73c may be considered the fair price. Barley—nothing doing; dealers are apart in their views in regard to prices.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of activity, dealers refusing to compromise the misunderstanding in regard to prices. The result was a quiet market and nothing worthy of notice. Below will be found the present ruling rates.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates for the various deliveries:

Spot or August	12c.
August	12¼a12½c.
S. O. all year	11½c.
B. O. all year	12½c.
Parker's	$4 55a4 57.
S. O. all year	4 40
Futures	4 50a4 62.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly dull. There was nothing worthy of notice. We quote as follows:

Spot	23½c.
August	24c.
September	24⅜c.
October	24⅜c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, August 23—Closing 22.—The market was dull; the difficulty at the moment in placing foreign exchange and the high ocean rates are the principal features against holders as the shipping demand is almost wholly checked. Foreign reports are not altogether satisfactory. Crude in bulk is quoted at 13⅝a13¾c; refined 24a24½c; case oil 28a28½c. The sales embrace 3,000 barrels refined at 24¼c; 2,500 barrels do at 24½c; 4 500 barrels do at 24⅜c; 1,000 barrels October at 24⅜c. and 3,000 cases on private terms. Philadelphia delivery—market dull and about nominal; we quote refined s. w. for this month at 23¾a24¼c; for September the rates embrace 1,500 barrels at 23½c. with a return of 1,000 barrels at 23⅝c; 2,000 barrels first half September at 24c and 2,000 last half of September at 24¼c.

OIL CITY, August 23.—Market firm ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 75; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 90a4 95.

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—The market quiet and nothing doing. Prices are unchanged. Spot $4 22½ bid; regular 27½ bid.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Market steady; standard white, 23⅝c; August 23⅞a24c; Sept., 24¼a24½c; October 24½c; cases 27⅜c; crude, 13½c.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Market unchanged. Crude $5 30 per barrel, refined 22½c per gallon.

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—The *Herald* says: The market yesterday was a little more active but weaker. Sellers had generally to concede five cents to effect sales. The views of buyers and sellers were considerably apart. We quote the following

SALES.

1,000	" Upper Creek	4 25
3,000	" " "	4 30
1,100	" " "	4 27½
1,000	" " "	4 27½
500	" A. T. Co's, oil	4 20
3,000	" Lower Creek	4 70
1,000	" Oil City, 47 gravity	4 85

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

REMARKS—There has not been the slightest change in the prices of wool since our last weekly report. Little wool is coming in, and the fact is there is little to come in. Lots are received now and then, but not enough to establish a market. The following are the current rates for wool in this market:

Common fleece	50@52c
Combing fleece	55@60c
Fine fleece	50@56c
Tub washed wool	58@65c
Unwashed wool	30@40c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 24.

CATTLE.

The arrivals yesterday were light and in quality from common to fair, very few of the prime and extra grades being offered. The number of buyers was fair and the market under the influence of light receipts and a fair demand, was active at an advance of from ¼ to 20c over quotations of last week. One bunch of extra sold for 5⅜c, this is an extreme price and cannot be taken as a criterian to go by. The following were the prices at which the different grades changed hands:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 50
Good to prime, 1, 100 to 1,200	5 35a5 45
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	5 00a5 12
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000	2 50a4 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 50a4 00

HOGS.

The receipts were fair. The market continued steady and firm, with scarcely any change in the prices. Philadelphia buyers purchased very sparingly, and most of the sales to-day were made to New York buyers. The following were the ruling figures:

Extra, Philadelphia	$5 35
Good to prime, Phila., 225 to 250	5 25@5 30
" " N. Y., 180 to 220	4 90@5 70
Rough to Common	4 75

SHEEP.

The receipts were light; the market was active and prices firm at Tuesday's quotations. Most everything was sold, and the prospect looks fair at this time. The following were the quotations for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold in this market:

Extra, 95 to 100	$5 25a5 37
Good to prime, 85 to 90	4 75a5 12
Decent to fair, 75 to 80	4 25a4 60
Mean to common, 70 to 75	3 50a3 75
Foot rot, scalawags per head	1 25
Lambs	5 00a6 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, TUESDAY, August 22, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals yesterday by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards, were 16 cars, or about 300 head. In addition to these, there were fully 200 head driven in from Washington, Greene and Butler counties, and two droves from the East Liberty yards, making in all, 570 head on sale yesterday morning. The market opened up slow, and trade was dull until about eight o'clock, when the butchers commenced to buy more freely. From this time until the close, the market was brisk, and by eleven o'clock everything was sold. The prices obtained for cattle did not vary much from last week's figures, and if anything, prices were a shade better. The quality of the cattle on sale was generally good, although there was a splinkling of Texas and common stock offered. The market on the whole was more satisfactory than any for some time past.

The following are the ruling quotations: Extra 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers, 6a6¼c; prime 1,200 lb steers 5¾c; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers 5¼a5¾c; fair butcher stock 5c; roughs and grassers 4¼a5c; heifers, cows, &c. 4¾c; Cherokee heifers and steers, weighing from 700 to 900 lbs., 3a4c.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale this morning was fully 1,900 head, the greater proportion of which came from Butler and Armstrong counties. The market was slow and dull, owing to there being an over-supply on sale. The butchers purchased all they wanted at prices lower prices than last week, leaving quite a number of tail ends on the hands of sellers. Prices generally were 50c per head lower on lambs, and 75c on sheep, but in some cases, sellers, to close out, sold their common sheep for figures even lower. Sheep ranged from $2 75 per head all the way up to $5 00 per head, and lambs at from $1 50 to $3 00; the latter rates for prime.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, August 19, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central yards for the week ending Saturday, August 19, 1871, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 442 cars; hogs, 100 cars; sheep, 98 cars; horses, 7 cars; mules, 6 cars.

CATTLE.

The arrivals this week have been the heaviest of the season. The market notwithstanding the very heavy supply on sale, was moderately active, though prices were no better than last week. The highest price reached was $5 60, and this for an extra bunch of cattle. The bulk of the sales were made from 4½ to 5¼c. Most of the buyers have left for home, and the receipts of yesterday and to-day will be held till next week. The following are the rates:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 50@
Good to prime, 1,000 to 1,200	5 00@5 25
Com. to med., 1,000 to 1,100	4 25@4 75
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	2 50@4 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 50@4 00

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light. The market, under the influence of the light receipts, is active, and sales are made about as fast as the stock arrives. Prices are firm, for the different grades as follows:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 35
Good to prime Phila., 225 to 250	5 00a5 25
" " New York, 180 to 220	4 75a5 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were light to-day. The buyers have all left the yards and none are changing hands. Most everything is sold and the prospect looks fair. Quotations which are merely nominal are as follows:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 ¼@5 ½
Good to Prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Decent to Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 50
Mean to Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 ¼@3 ½
Foot Rot and Scalawags, by h'd.	1 00
Lambs	5 00@6 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Gold opened weak, selling down from 112⅝a112¼, but rallied at the close to 112½. During the morning from 3-32 down to 1-64 per cent. was paid for use, and in one instance 1-8 was paid for immediate delivery. After the Government sale cash gold became quiet and easy; from 2 to four per cent. per annum was paid for carrying over night.

Clearings $84,000,000. Bids for Government gold, $6,633,000, at from 112 to 112⅛; awards, $2,000,000, at from 112 to 112⅜. Exports to-day $128,600.

Governments this morning were steady on long bonds, and feverish and weak on five-twenties. The market at present lacks the support of foreign dealers. After the purchases by the Government the market advanced from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent., and closed steady and strong.

No further news has been received from Europe in regard to the new five per cent. loan.

Local subscriptions, or rather conversions, to-day, amount to nearly $5,000,000. Offerings at the Treasury purchase, $8,374,450 at from 111⅛ to 112. The awards amounted to $1,000,000 at from 111 to 112⅜.

Stock market active and strong, especially for Western Union, New York Central, Hudson, Lake Shore, Ohio and Wabash. It was reported this evening that the long talked of dividend on Lake Shore would be declared this week. The rumor could not be traced to any reliable source. The market is gaining strength every day. The *Express* says that the leading operators, with their many followers, will begin their forward march next week, and there is no doubt that the Stock Exchange is on the verge of an increased activity and attractive fluctuations.

Money more plenty to-day, and at the close was offered at 2a2½ per cent.

State bonds were dull and neglected.

PRODUCE.

LATEST—Flour firm at $5 45a5 75 for shipping; amber Michigan, $1 43@1 47. Oats dull; 42@50 for Western and Ohio. Corn firm and unchanged. Eggs in good supply at 16@18c.

METALS.

Copper—manufactured steady; Ingot Lake firm at 22½c. Iron—Scotch pig firm at 33@36c; do. U. S. scarce and firm at 34@37c; bar very firm at 85@76c; Russia sheet firm at 12⅛@13c in gold; nails unchanged; cut $4 50; clinch, $5 75@6 15; horse shoe, 19@31c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 23.—Flour firm. Wheat, No 2 spring active and ½c higher for seller for August; 1c higher for September; $1 18½ for August; $1 07½ for September. This afternoon the market was quiet at $1 19 for August; $1 07½a1 07⅜ for September. Corn, No 2 mixed active and a shade easier at 46¾ for August; 44⅜c for September. This afternoon the market was quiet at 46½c for August. Oats, No 2 ½c lower and held at 30½c. Rye, No 2 weaker. Barley, No 2 quiet and lower at 63c. Highwines steady at 87c. Mess Pork easier, unsettled and irregular at $12 25a12 37 cash and $12 50 for September. Hogs 10a15c lower and held at $4 00a4 60. Cattle fairly active at $3 00a4 00. Freights steady and active.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No 1, $1 15½; No 2, $1 13½. Oats lower; No 3 at 30c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No 2 mixed at 44c. Rye lower; No 1 at 59c. Barley lower; fall No 1 at 64c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Flour active and advanced; family $5 50 a5 75. Wheat firm; red $1 14a1 16. Rye scarce and firm at 52c. Rye quiet. Barley firm; fall 80a90c. Groceries unchanged. Oats steady. Eggs steady 11a13c. Butter firm at 17a22c. Cheese dull but unchanged at 9a9½c. Flax seed steady $1 60a1 65. Pork an advance asked but none established; asking $12 75 with $12 50 offered. Lard drooping at 9c; shoulders 5c; bacon steady; sales at 6c for shoulders; 6¼a7c for sides clear rib; 7½c for clear. Whisky dull 89c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Flour quiet. Wheat in fair demand but lower by 2c; No 1 red winter $1 24; No 2, $1 21. Corn dull. Oats steady at 36c. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined 22c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 23.—Wheat dull; extra $1 35; No 1 white $1 30; No 2 $1 22; amber $1 27.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton active and advance; middling uplands, 19½c.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—Cotton active and advanced; middling at 18½c.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—Cotton quiet and a shade higher; middling 18½c.

CHARLESTON, August 23.—Cotton firm; middling at 17½c.

MOBILE, August 23.—Cotton quiet at 17¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23—Cotton firm and held higher; sales 10,000 good ordinary at 16½; low middling 13⅜16½c; middling nominal; receipts 567; exports none; stock 28,945.

Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. 3.

MARRIED:

PHELAN—HARE—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on Wednesday, August 23d, by Rev. Geo. Grace, MR. PHILLIP PHELAN to MISS CALLIE HARE.

SLAGLE—BROOM—On Wednesday, August 23d, 1871, at Trinity Church, by the Rector, Rev. J. Scarborough, MR. J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney, to MARY LOUISE, daughter of R. D. Thompson, all of this city.

DIED.

JONES—On Tuesday, August 22d, at his late residence, at Quaker Valley, WM. P. JONES, in the 57th year of his age.

WOODS—In New Orleans, August 18, Mrs. MALVENIA WOODS, wife of Captain W. M. Woods, aged twenty-three years.

DUFF—On Wednesday morning, August 23d, at Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., THOMAS C. DUFF, in his twenty-ninth year.

SHOLES—On Monday evening, August 21, 1871, at 5½ o'clock, JAMES AVERY, youngest son of James A. and the late Mary B. Sholes, aged 2 years, 8 months and 17 days.

SNIVELY—On Monday, August 21, 1871, Miss MARY SNIVELY, daughter of C. Snively, Esq.

COULTER—On Thursday, August 17th, 1871, MRS. JANE COULTER, in the 63d year of her age.

TATE—On Wednesday evening, August 16th, 1871, at 8 o'clock, ANN, wife of Wm. Tate, Sr., in the 67th year of her age.

HOLLIDAY—On Wednesday, August 16th, SARAH ANN, wife of David Holliday, Jr., at her late residence in East Liberty.

SMALL—On Thursday morning, August 17th, at 10 o'clock, CHARLES R., son of Wm. B. and Mary J. Small, aged 1 year and 3 days.

SAVAGE—Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Mr. SARAH SAVAGE, in the 81st year of her age.

HENDERSON—On Friday morning, August 18th, 1871, at 3½ o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA PARSONS, relict of the late James K. Henderson, Esq., in the 72d year of her age.

RITCHEY—On Friday morning, August 18th, 1871, ROBERT RITCHEY, aged 21 years and 2 months.

WAKEFIELD—On Thursday, August 17th, at 5 o'clock, of dropsy, JAMES S. WAKEFIELD, aged 42 years.

LACOCK—On Thursday morning, August 17th, at 1:40 o'clock, ELIZA ANN MAITLAND, wife of T. W. Lacock, in her 19th year.

KEATING—On Friday afternoon FRANK C., only son of Jacob A. and Maggie E. Keating, aged 4 months and 20 days.

GILTINAN—On Monday morning, August 21st, at 12½ o'clock, BRIDGET GILTINAN, wife of John Giltinan, and mother of John and Mary Harris, aged 63 years.

Still Onward and Upward.

The extraordinary increase that has taken place in the sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters during the past year, is another proof that an intelligent people, although they may try all things, hold fast only to that which is good. No amount of puffery can lift inferior articles to the position of standard sepcifics. To use the words of Tom Paine, they may go up like a rocket, but are sure to come down ignominiously like its extinguished stick. Hundreds of such nostrums have gone up and come down since the introduction of Hostetter's Bitters, nearly the fifth of a century ago. Yet it still remains the supreme tonic of the age. It has not, and never has had a rival in efficacy or popularity, and now stands at the head of all proprietary remedies manufactured on this side the Atlantic. In every civilized community on this continent, or in South America, it is the accepted remedy for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation, general debility, nervous weakness, and many other unpleasant or dangerous maladies. A medicine so widely extended is of course pirated and imitated by dealers without conscience or integrity.

Therefore, let every man and woman who designs to purchase the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters see to it that they have what they pay for, and not the results of an infamous imposture. Look carefully at label, and name blown in the glass, and do not forget that the *true bitters* is sold in bottles only.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, Pittsburgh, August 22, 1871.

A meeting of the Stockholders in the Monongahela Bridge Company will be held at the Toll House in Pittsburgh, September 7th, 1871, at 2 p. m., at which time the Supplement to the Charter granted by the State Legislature for the erection of a new bridge will be submitted for their acceptance or rejection. A general attendance is specially requested. By order of the Board. R. MILLER, Jr. President.
11 u2-3wd&1tW

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
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A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free.
Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw:Sp'

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:11w-E.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilage of extending to $500,000. jun24:daw